The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1870. NO. 60.

FOREIGN.

Unauthenticated Reports of Heavy Fighting Near the Belgian Border.

The Prussian Movement Toward Paris Now Looked Upon as a Feint.

The Flanking and Crushing of MacMahon's Army Supposed to be its Real Object.

Detailed Account of the Capture of Vitry.

An American Correspondent's Account of the Battles Around Metz.

Further Extraordinary Measures Taken for the Defence of Paris.

Belgian Railroads Monopolized in the Transportation of French Stores.

A Story of Austro-Russian Intervention.

The French War Department to be Removed to Tours.

Prospect of Renewed Political Disturbances in Spain.

A Rumor Current that Napoleon is Shut up in Metz.

AT THE FRONT.

RUMORS OF BATTLES.

ARLON, Luxembourg, Aug. 29—Evening.—There has been fighting all day at the village of Dun, between Stenay and Verdun. The firing was steady from morning till night. No particulars yet received.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—A great battle near Mouzon was begun yesterday. It is reported by specials as still going on with excessive fury, immense loss on both sides, but neither army victorious as yet.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—London despatches report a decided victory for the French and the falling back of the Prussians.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Official despatches have been received at the Ministry of War in this city, that a great battle was fought in the neighborhood of Stenay, northwest of Montmedy, which is said to have terminated in a victory for the Prussians.

LATER.—The following is the official report of the battle at Stenay, yesterday: That part of the Crown Prince's army which has been moving northwesterly from Vassincourt to assail MacMahon's flank upon the Aisne, attacked MacMahon upon this line. A portion of the army of Prince Frederick Charles co-operated with the Crown Prince's Division in assaulting the French. It is rumored that MacMahon was unable to combat the furious assaults upon his lines, and that he was defeated.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The reported French victory on the Meuse, in a battle in which 50,000 were slain, is false. French accounts say MacMahon is not ready for battle.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—It is reported here that a great battle has taken place between MacMahon and the Crown Prince, in which McMahon was defeated.

[Special Despatch to the New York Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 29.—By a despatch from our special correspondent at Montmedy, we have news of a great and bloody battle, begun on the evening of Sunday, in the immediate neighborhood of [illegible]. The battle is yet undecided. The fighting is now going on between Charleville and the Ardennes.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Private advices from Paris, via London, leave some doubt whether the Crown Prince is marching on Paris. The opinion is gathering strength that the Paris movement was only a feint, the real object of the Prussians being to envelope MacMahon with their left wing and crush him. Heavy fighting has apparently been going on between Chalons and Verdun since Thursday last, the forces of MacMahon and the Crown Prince being engaged. In this connection it will be observed that the Belgian army has been ordered to the frontier, in the neighborhood of the seat of war, as if an infraction of the territory of Belgium, by one or the other of the parties, was feared. If some great strategic point was to be gained near, French nor Prussians would hesitate long about marching over the adjacent country. It is this conviction [illegible]

[illegible]

should be no halt in the march on Paris. The King is [illegible], though his [illegible] after MacMahon first and taking Paris afterward.

The Parisians defy the enemy to come on, and assert that they will never see the inside of the city except as prisoners.

Sixty thousand troops have left Paris to join MacMahon, and have already passed beyond [illegible]. They are in excellent order and the best of spirits, and a feeling of confidence seems to animate the entire force.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Advices from the seat of war report that the Emperor's headquarters are at Vouziers.

It is said that the French advance repulsed the Prussians at Attigny, a few miles northwest of Vouziers.

MacMahon is reported in the Ardennes forest, and Bazaine between Metz, Charny, and Etain.

A later despatch states that General Steinmetz has marched northward from Metz, pursuing MacMahon to prevent him disturbing the Prussian forces investing Metz.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Official despatches state that the Prussian army continues its movement on Rethel and Vouziers.

[Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.]

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A special correspondent of the Tribune writes from Rethel, Friday: "Ten thousand or more fresh troops arrived from Paris, via Rheims, last night, and are pouring through here all this morning. I am, therefore, delayed. The Emperor left early this morning. He was cheered in the streets. We start to-morrow for Mezieres.

"The rigor against correspondents increases daily. A correspondent of *La Liberté* was ordered to leave Rethel last night. All others, as soon as discovered by the Provost Marshal, are sent back to Paris. Even a military pass will not protect us against the gen d'armes.

"At 5 this afternoon troops were still filing out. Part are ordered to Attigny, and others to [illegible]. The main body is still moving on Mezieres.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* with the Crown Prince's headquarters, writes from Nancy, [illegible]: "While General Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles have done so well on the right of the main French army, the Crown Prince has occupied a more and more threatening position on the right of the whole French position. Unless General Failly can quickly muster sufficient force to cover central and southern France the empire will be exposed to imminent danger in regions quite unprepared for defence. Once relieved from the possibility of a movement from the northward, the Crown Prince can do pretty much as he likes in other quarters. It is true that masses of the National Guard and French reserves will soon be marching against him, but without training, without proper equipment, and many of them without breech-loaders, they must go down before the German armies.

The situation near Metz cannot be better summed up than by saying that the French army is more than matched by the First and Second Prussian armies, and that if these armies should win, though only by a hair's breadth, the Prussians and their southern allies in the Third army could do what they pleased with Central France. The smaller French fortresses are making gallant resistance. Pfalsburg is already famous from holding out so obstinately. Toul has just successfully repulsed a somewhat serious attack, and seems to have been a mistake as to the condition of the place for defence. Yesterday morning's attack was met with vigor by the French garrison. They did not venture on a sortie to follow up their advantage, but inflicted a loss on their assailants with, as far as we know, very little loss to themselves.

"They do not suffer what is technically called the horrors of war. Young girls stand at their cottage doors in the villages or on the street corners to see the soldiers pass, and are not molested by them. Shops open in the towns are not plundered. Peaceable citizens go about their business without fear for life or limb. It is an essentially civilized war in these respects, but fruit and vegetables are taken along the wayside; horses are pressed into service; soldiers are quartered on the people; large supplies of food are demanded from the local authorities."

The same correspondent, under date of 24th, writing from the Crown Prince's headquarters at [illegible], says: "While there seemed to be any chance that Napoleon might win near Metz, it was necessary to hold the third army in readiness to march northward. So, while battles were raging near Metz, this army lay about Nancy and [illegible], half expecting to be ordered up to support the other German armies. Then came the news of the defeat of the French by Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles. There was no longer need to hesitate about invading Central France, and the march was commenced, of which you will soon hear the results. This is [illegible]

[illegible]

delay before the assault in order to make sure that the enemy had stopped his retreat on the northern route. The combat which ensued was long and terrible. On the left the guards and Saxon troops fought at St. Marie, St. Privat, and Doncourt. Meanwhile, the other wing was engaged near [illegible], the [illegible] wood, and Verneville as far as the north side of the northern road from Metz to Verdun. The Eighth and Ninth Corps participated in the action at Gravelotte, and the contest spread from Vaux to the Moselle, where a brigade of the Third and Tenth, with artillery, were engaged with the entire French army, MacMahon's corps and Failly's division excepted. After sundown the Prussians took the heights by storm, flinging back the French along their entire line to the shelter of Metz.

THE CAPTURE OF VITRY.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, Aug. 28, via Berlin.—The small fortress of Vitry capitulated on Friday to a Prussian brigade of the Army of the Crown Prince. Sixteen cannon were found on the ramparts and captured. It was discovered that a portion of the garrison, consisting of two battalions of the Garde Mobile, had effected their escape prior to the surrender of the fort. Immediate orders were given by the Prussian commander for vigorous pursuit. Squadrons of the Prussian cavalry were instantly sent after the fugitives. The latter lost their way, and in their confusion were overtaken by the German horse, who scattered and captured almost the entire command of the Mobile, numbering 850 men and seventeen officers. They were completely taken by surprise. It is unknown how many others escaped capture, but it is supposed that nearly all who fled from Vitry have been made prisoners. The captured French will probably be taken to Bar le Duc to the Prussian headquarters. This intelligence has been communicated to the army, and created the wildest rejoicings among the troops.

THE PRUSSIAN REPULSE AT VERDUN.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The following official intelligence has been received from St. Menehould and communicated publicly by the Committee of Defence:

On Thursday, the 25th, a Prussian corps of 10,000 men, under the Crown Prince of Saxony, opened a furious attack upon Verdun. They bombarded vigorously, and, under cover of the artillery fire, assaulted the fortifications in overwhelming force. Their cannon continued to fire incessantly, and over 250 shells were discharged against the town, besides solid shot. After a combat of three hours' duration, they failed to effect a lodgment in any part of our works, and were repulsed at all points, and retreated precipitately under a heavy fire from the guns of the fort. The Crown Prince of Saxony completely withdrew his troops from the attack and quickly retired, leaving many dead and wounded of his command on the field. Despatches from the vicinity of the headquarters of the Prussian army operating against Paris communicate the news that the army of the Crown Prince is falling back on St. Dezier, southwest from Bar le Duc.

FRANCE.

PARIS ITEMS—FACTS AND RUMORS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—At the meeting of the Paris Defence Committee, yesterday, Thiers informed the members that the Prussians would never reach the city without a complete victory over the French army, and even then their stay would be short.

General Trochu, Governor of Paris, has issued a proclamation, ordering all strangers, natives of countries now at war with France, and not naturalized citizens, to leave Paris and the Department of the Seine within three days. They must quit France, or at least retire to some department on the other side of the River Loire. All strangers who come within the above injunction, and do not conform to it, will be arrested and handed over to the military tribunal, unless special permission to remain is received from the Governor of Paris.

Paris is debating removing the seat of government, pending the siege, either to Tours or behind the Loire. The enemy may be before Paris [illegible]

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible]

PRUSSIA.

[illegible]

SPAIN.

[illegible]

PORTUGAL.

[illegible]

ITALY.

[illegible]

SWEDEN.

[illegible]

IOWA.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Senator Sprague [illegible] a case in a Washington Justice's Court to-day. A firm of printers brought suit against Prof. Grow and Senator Sprague, for a bill of ninety-nine dollars, for printing various political essays or speeches. Prof. Grow claimed that at the request of the Senator, and by his order, under a regular [illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Personal—Commissioners of Other States and Territories Residing in Illinois—County Assessments.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 29.—Governor Palmer will [illegible]

THE WEST.

[illegible]

Conflict of Authority at Salt Lake.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

[illegible]

Masonic.

[illegible] JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

KNIT GOODS AND NOTIONS.

OUR STOCK OF

SHAWLS.

Shirts and Drawers, and Knit Goods, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions

[illegible]

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.

FRUIT CANS.

STEWART'S Patent Fruit Cans.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

YOSEMITE VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, [illegible]

[illegible] FARWELL HALL.

COAL.

RECTIFIERS

[illegible]

GOLSEN & CROSBY,

[illegible]

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S OPERA HOUSE

LAUNDRY

NEWSPAPERS.

The War in Europe.

WHERE TO LOOK FOR WAR NEWS.

The New York Tribune is the only newspaper in the United States receiving full special despatches from the seat of war: and fully represented by Special Correspondents with both Prussian and French armies, and at the leading capitals.

WHAT PAPER HAS THE NEWS.

[illegible]

[From the Montreal Witness.]

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE has gone far ahead of all the newspapers of this continent in getting the war news. It has a special with the French army, another with the Prussian army, or as near as such can get to the seat of war, and a third in London, to collect and forward the latest news. All this correspondence is forwarded regularly by cable, at a cost, it is reported, of nearly [illegible] a day.

[From the New York Evening Mail.]

[illegible]

[From the Courrier des Etats-Unis.]

[illegible]

[From Das New Yorker Journal.]

[illegible]

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, AND FANCY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE.

J. B. SHAY,

112, 114 & 116 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

OUR STOCK OF

Boots AND Shoes

For Fall Trade is COMPLETE, Our Prices the LOWEST, Our Terms CASH.

FARNUM, FLAGG & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers, 10 Lake-st.

FARGO, FALES & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

Boots AND Shoes,

44 & 46 Randolph-st., Chicago,

Have now in store their Fall and Winter Stock, and will sell at the lowest possible figures. We make the best Boots and Shoes manufactured out of Chicago Leather. Rubber Goods at less than manufacturers' prices.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Special Notice.

Having sold out my photographic portrait business, including all my portrait negatives, to Mr. S. W. Sawyer, an artist of extensive experience in the East, I respectfully ask of my old friends and patrons to extend to him the same encouragement and generous support accorded me during the past ten years, and for which I beg to return my most sincere thanks, and can only regret that in order to establish and introduce a valuable new process in photo-mechanical printing, I have to make my future home nearer the Eastern seaboard.

Respectfully

JOHN CARBUTT.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

EXHIBITION NOTICE.

On Thursday, September 1, a public trial will be [illegible]

F. P. Stewart Cooking Stove.

[illegible]

DALTON & CO., 71 Lake-st.

[illegible]

STOVES.

BASE-BURNING RADIATOR,
SUNBEAM,
REFLECTOR,
HOME COMPANION,
UNIVERSAL (A Base-Burning Cook),
HOT BLAST, &c., &c., &c.

BARLOW & WELLS, 168 LAKE-ST.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The Champion Steamer Robert E. Lee will leave Cairo, for New Orleans, on Thursday evening, Sept. 1, on arrival of the Illinois Central train, leaving Chicago on Wednesday evening, Aug. 31, at 8:30 p. m.

J. JOHNSON, Agent, Cairo.

DISTILLERS.

GOLSEN & CROSBY,

[illegible]

DISTILLERS OF

DOMESTIC SPIRITS,

13 and 15 River-st., Chicago.

[illegible]

BARBER CHAIRS.

ARCHER'S ROCHESTER BARBER CHAIRS,

Various styles, for sale at manufacturers' prices, at

SAM'L S. WHITE'S Dental Depot,

121 and 123 State-st, Chicago.

[illegible]

TIMBER.

TIMBER, TIMBER.

To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

[illegible]

E. G. WOLCOTT.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FLOURING MILL,

Also, a New Distillery, for Sale, in St. Peter, Minn.

[illegible]

Brewery and Malt House for Sale.

[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

Plans and specifications are required for a Catholic Church, at Bloomington, Ill.

[illegible]

Bloomington, Aug. 15, 1870.

FOR SALE.

FLOWER POTS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

BLUEING.

[illegible]

ALPACA.

AMERICAN EAGLE, BRILLIANTINE, DOUBLE FACED, Black Alpaca.

We call special attention of the TRADE to our new make of Black Alpaca, as being superior on account of weight, brilliancy of lustre, and being nearer a pure Mohair than any goods in the market.

These goods are finished alike on both sides, and are becoming very popular.

We shall be pleased to send sample pieces for comparison.

BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 15 & 17 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP HOMESTEADS.

Residence Lots on Easy Terms.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO BUY.

100 Lots in Jefferson,

[illegible]

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,

On MONDAY, Sept. 5, at 2½ p. m.

[illegible]

THESE LOTS ARE LOCATED NEAR THE DEPOT.

[illegible]

TERMS.

$15 down, $10 each month until all is paid. No interest nor taxes to pay.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

$2,600.

[illegible]

FIELD, KING & CO., Cor. State and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE.

23 feet on State-st., north of Fourteenth-st. This can be had at a bargain, if taken at once, as owner must have the money.

MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

HATS AND CAPS.

BROADWAY FALL STYLE SILK HATS, SUPERIOR QUALITY.

J. A. SMITH & CO., 98 State-st.

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OPENING FALL SALES.

Ready-made Clothing, Woollens, Furnishing Goods, Blankets, &c., On TUESDAY, September 6.

Boots, Shoes, Balmorals, Hats, Carpets, Comforters, &c., On WEDNESDAY, September 7.

Dry Goods, Woollens, White Goods, Linens, Blankets, Yankee Notions, &c., On THURSDAY, September 8.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

EDUCATIONAL.

DYHRENFURTH COLLEGE,

Nos. 118, 120, 122 & 124 Randolph-st.

[illegible]

Young Ladies' Seminary,

REOPEN ON

Thursday, Sept. 1,

FOR THE RECEPTION OF STUDENTS.

THE BUSINESS COLLEGE

Is open throughout the year.

[illegible]

SPECIAL EDUCATION

[illegible]

COOK COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

[illegible]

D. S. WENTWORTH, Principal, Englewood, Ill.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,

Notre Dame, Indiana,

Under the Direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

[illegible]

First-Class Boarding Schools

[illegible]

MISS HINSDALE and MRS. KEITH

[illegible]

MRS. MACAULAY'S

[illegible]

St. Francis Xavier's Academy,

135 WABASH-AV

REOPENS SEPT. 5.

SISTERS OF MERCY.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,

[illegible]

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

[illegible]

Dr. VAN NORMAN'S

[illegible]

The Parker Collegiate Institute.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP.

ANCHOR LINE.

[illegible]

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. DUTCHER.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND **MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY** 127

Seven Per Cent Consolidated Mortgage

SINKING FUND BONDS.

[illegible]

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., 18 Broad-st., New York.

MONEY TO LOAN,

In amounts to suit, on short or long time.

[illegible]

MARTIN HARBE,

Real Estate Loan, and Discount Broker.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

[illegible]

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

[illegible]

Engineer's Office,

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING PAPER.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

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Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; [illegible] and a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of

WM. C. DOW, 136 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT,

[illegible]

FOR RENT.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

CARD.

[illegible]

CORN AND TOMATOES.

ELGIN PACKING CO.'S

Sugar Corn AND TOMATOES.

[illegible]

GRAY & BURBANK.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

WESTERN

[illegible]

PLATE-GLASS [illegible] CO.

[illegible]

CONSULAR.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

[illegible]

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1870.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

For three days past there have been rumors of fighting between the French and Prussian forces at Stenay, Montmedy, and Dun, near the Belgian frontier,—the opposing forces being those of Steinmetz and MacMahon. During the same time there have been reports of the movement of the armies of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles in the direction of Paris; but these movements have been so slow, and the reports so conflicting, that they could only be explained on the hypothesis that the Prussians were waiting for reinforcements or supplies. The mystery is now cleared up by telegrams from Brussels stating that the armies supposed to be marching on Paris have turned northward, and are now flanking MacMahon, for the purpose of enveloping his forces in the angle described by the Argonnes Mountains and the Belgian frontier, and capturing him or driving him into Belgium. To be driven into neutral territory is to be disarmed and put *hors de combat.* The Prussians appear to understand that to besiege Paris while the enemy's army is in the field, is to waste time upon a bauble, without bringing the war any nearer to an end.

The Emperor's position is now extremely critical. Nothing less than a great victory will save him from capture, or expulsion from France. If it were possible for him to overwhelm the Prussians in front of Metz and relieve Bazaine, or to accomplish the same job for the Crown Prince and relieve himself, he might prolong the war until reinforcements could reach him. But it is scarcely possible that he should do either. The [illegible] Prussian armies are evidently in such communication with each other that neither can be taken at a disadvantage; while, in point of numbers, they are vastly his superiors.

ANOTHER THROUGH ROUTE TO THE EAST.

There are four great trunk railroads extending from the principal Atlantic ports toward Chicago and the West, viz., the New York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Baltimore & Ohio. As yet, none but the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Central control through routes to Chicago, or, indeed, even as far west as Indiana. Vanderbilt virtually controls the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; and the Pennsylvania Central has two routes to Chicago through Indiana,—one via the Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central, and another via the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne. Of the other two Eastern trunk roads, the Erie has no Western connections, and, under its present management, probably never will have, but will always be like a squirrel-track up a tree.

The Baltimore & Ohio Company, however, found that if they wished to make Baltimore a successful competitor with the other Atlantic ports for the trade of the West, they could not do so without a line in their own control to Chicago. In the prosecution of this object, Mr. John W. Garrett, the President of the company, recently made an extended tour through the West, with a view to securing this and some minor connections. At the meeting of the company in Baltimore, in May, Mr. Garrett sketched the outlines of a plan for a new road through Ohio and Indiana, which it now seems tolerably certain will be built within the next year or eighteen months. The company are now building a northern branch to their road, from Cumberland, Maryland, to Pittsburgh, which will be completed within five months. This is the first section of the route to Chicago. It was anticipated that some trouble might be experienced at Pittsburgh in getting a first-class route out of that city, as it was thought all available routes were monopolized and held by the Pennsylvania Central and its allies. A first-class route out of that city, northwestward, was, however, [illegible] secured, making the connection with [illegible] road now being built, from Cumberland [illegible] through Pittsburgh the company found [illegible] from the towns of [illegible] Indiana, and two routes from [illegible] were projected,—one south of, and parallel with, the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, and another north of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, and about midway between it and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. It is possible that both routes may sometime be occupied; but the northern one, through Akron and Tiffin, Ohio, is already progressing. The road has been graded through Akron and to within a hundred and fifty miles of Tiffin. From Tiffin west, nearly to Chicago, liberal subscriptions have been made by all the towns on the route, and the completion of the road will probably soon be a fixed fact. [illegible]

A CLERICAL MISCHIEF-MAKER.

The Rev. J. G. White seems to be a self-elected apostle for such violence. [illegible]

would be a high rate of compensation for the lacerated and bespattered cloth of the Rev. J. G. White. Granting all that can be said in his favor, and all that can be said in favor of freedom of speech, it is plain that his lectures cost more than they come to. The city of Quincy was once thrown into a tumult of three days' duration by his diatribes, and the Governor was finally appealed to to call out the militia. The city of Quincy contains a number of clergymen full of zeal for the Protestant faith. We presume that they have preached against the errors and iniquities of Rome as faithfully and far more effectively than the Rev. J. G. White is capable of doing. Yet never was one of them the cause of a riot or a disturbance since the gospel of peace and love was first delivered to that goodly town. But no sooner does the Rev. J. G. W. present himself than the community is thrown into disorder, firearms are brought into requisition, and the devil's artillery of hate, jealousy, and revenge, unlimbered for active operations. We have no sympathy for him. He is a mischief-maker, and a rock of offence. His performances are an injury to the Protestant religion, and measures should be taken, by the clergy of his own faith, to suppress him.

HOW THE COAL-MINERS ARE PROTECTED.

At the recent Labor Convention, in Cincinnati, one Mr. Brady, of Hazelton, Pennsylvania, appeared in behalf of the colliers of his State, and made a formal explanation of their grievances and their recent organizations. From Mr. Brady's speech we gather the following facts: The trade is a peculiar one. The men are in communities of from fifty to two hundred, and, necessarily, isolated. The days are spent in darkness, and the nights very unprofitably. Men thus situated are a tempting prize to capitalists. Their mode of living and their compensation are thus described:

"First, the tenements for the accommodation of the miner and his family are of the most primitive style of architecture, and possess the least possible amount of comfort and convenience for the occupant; and, although the rents for the same may seem low when compared with those paid in cities, yet, as interest on the capital required to build the same, the amount assumes the enormous proportion of from 30 to 50 per cent. Then followed the supplying of the necessaries of life to the workmen and their families. A system of employers' stores soon became general, known better as 'company's stores.' In these, prices were charged far in excess of those for similar articles in the stores of the nearest villages. The inconvenience of access, in the latter case, made acquiescence in the imposition of the extortion almost a necessity. And, further, a system of annual settlements with the workmen compelled them to deal at the store of their employer, who was already secured against loss in crediting them, by having their previously-earned wages in his hands. By this combination of circumstances, it often happened that miners and laborers worked steadily for years and never handled ten dollars in money; and at the yearly settlements it was often found that the store bill, the rent, the coal bill, the doctor's bill, the shoemaker's and the butcher's bills, all of which were deducted from the wages at the office, left little or nothing to the workman as his year's savings from his wages, and frequently he was brought into debt at the balancing of accounts."

It should be remembered, and especially by the workingmen of the country, that, under the pretence of protecting these laborers, and of enabling their employers to pay them liberal wages, the American people have been for many years keeping up a tariff of $1.25 per ton on coal, and high duties on all the manufactures in which coal is used. How these laborers have been protected by the tariff, let the above statement of the miners show.

Mr. Brady states that, this condition of things becoming unendurable, the miners, two years and a half ago, organized the "Miners' and Laborers' Union of the Anthracite Coal Field of Pennsylvania." He explained that, in the spring of 1869, there was more coal in the market than there was a demand for, and, as such a state of things was liable to occur often, the miners resolved to prevent it happening any more. The first thing done was to order a general suspension of work, and 25,000 men stopped mining. When the coal at the seaboard had diminished, the Grand Council submitted to the miners and their employers the "basis" for the future. This basis was, that the men should be paid so much per ton for digging, and no less. If coal advanced above $5 per ton at Elizabethport or Philadelphia, a portion of that advance was to be paid to the miner. If, on the other hand, the price of coal fell so far below $5 that employers could not pay the minimum rate of wages, then there was to be a general suspension of work until the scarcity should raise the price again. The minimum price fixed in the district where Mr. Brady works was 55 cents per ton, out of which the miner has to pay his helper, purchase his powder and oil, and his own drills, picks, &c. To realize $3 per day for himself, he has to send to the surface twelve tons of coal per day.

Mr. Brady has thus shown that the cost of a ton of anthracite coal at the mouth of the mine is but 55 cents. This is the share which labor receives. This includes the wages of the miner and his laborer, who furnish their own tools. The average distance of these mines from Philadelphia and Elizabethport is 100 miles. The difference between the cost of the coal at the mines and the price at these places is made up of the cost of transportation and the [illegible] of the company. As the owners [illegible] the mines are also owners [illegible] the railways, they receive all the [illegible]. These railways are immensely profitable. They pay enormous dividends upon stock [illegible] watered. The holders of the stock [illegible] the rich men of Pennsylvania. They grind the workman down to 55 cents per ton for [illegible] delivered at the mouth of the mine, and collect $4 for its transportation 100 miles. They own the mines; they own the railways; and the government, by its tax, excludes foreign coal. Under the pretence of "protecting labor" and enabling them to pay "high wages" to their miners, the whole country is taxed to swell the profits of these men, while the miners, according to Mr. Brady, are swindled out of their wages, compelled to purchase all they need at the company's stores, and rarely ever handle their own money. This is the protection which a tariff affords to the colliers of Pennsylvania.

A small party of young gentlemen met, on Saturday evening, in Chicago, to form a political club. The meeting was reported only in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Sunday, and, from that report, it appeared that some of the gentlemen assembled were desirous to make it a Democratic club, while others proposed to drop the name Democratic, and style it a Free Trade Club. A Committee on Organization and [illegible] Resolutions was appointed, but did not report. Upon this basis, the Chicago Times, with great enterprise, [illegible]

100,000, at least. Perhaps there is some mistake in the reported count.

The New York *Times*, which was the only prominent Republican paper in the United States that leaned to the Bonaparte side of the Franco-German contest, has changed its position, and now supports the German cause. It says:

"The cause of Prussia had become merged in the larger and juster cause of a united Germany; the dynastic ambition of Napoleon became subordinate to the ill-regulated aggressiveness of a united France. Instead of a struggle between Emperor and King, we were called upon to witness the battle of two nationalities, the representatives, respectively, of opposite and irreconcilable ideas, and embodying types of diverse national character. As between William, or Bismark, and Napoleon, Americans might well have hesitated to bestow their sympathy. But as between a people devoted to plodding industry, thrifty and intelligent, earnest and wise in their aspirations after liberty, seeking no further territorial aggrandizement, but simply the quiet consolidation of minor States which the selfishness of petty sovereigns had kept divided,—and a people destitute of practical ideas of freedom, with no national purpose but the glory of France, incapable of the self-control which is at the root of popular government, and dazzled by the tinsel of an empire resting upon treachery and prolonged by fraud,—it was impossible long to pause. The great body of the American people comprehended the situation at a glance, and gave their sympathy to the German cause."

The Prussians can't get their war [illegible]

They seem to be getting along very well without it, and, when they reach Paris, the money will be obtained.

A Split in the Second Congressional District—The Republican Convention on Saturday.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Aug. 29.

The Republican Convention held in this county last Saturday broke in two parts on the Congressional issue. The Farnsworth and anti-Farnsworth elements, the latter predominating, got into a difficulty over the question of Chairman. F. H. Porter, Esq., anti-Farnsworth, had been elected Chairman, and the business of the convention was proceeding harmoniously, when the Farnsworth men suddenly declared that Mr. Porter was merely a temporary officer, and called for a permanent organization. By creating a little feeling against the Waukegan delegates, from whose number Mr. Porter had been taken, they succeeded in deposing him. The Waukegan delegates, together with those of several other towns, at once withdrew, and met in another place, and elected a delegation opposed to the nomination of Farnsworth. Meantime, the other portion elected a delegation instructed to vote for his nomination.

Hence, probably, we are to witness some of the scenes in the Eighth District reenacted in the glorious old Second. This state of affairs is to be regretted, but seems inevitable, as both the above parties are certain of being "regular," and are both determined to appeal to the District Convention.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The population of Mattoon is [illegible]. Bushnell has a population of [illegible]; Prairie City, [illegible], and Macomb, [illegible]. The population of Stark County is [illegible].

—A Decatur horse, valued at [illegible], bled to death at the nose in fifteen minutes, a few days ago.

—The buildings for the State Reform School, at Pontiac, will be completed and the school opened on the 1st of January, 1871.

—The Government party of surveyors, dredgers, etc., for the improvement of the Illinois River, is now at work at Lick Creek. The entire appropriation of [illegible] is to be expended between Peoria and Chillicothe.

—Wm. A. Bauer, a resident of Decatur, and member of the City Council, who, a month or two since visited Prussia, and expected to return to his family in due season, is held as a prisoner by the military authorities in Prussia. Efforts will be made immediately by his friends, through the Governor of the State, to have him released and permitted to return home.

—The Peoria *Transcript* of the 27th says:

"The Cincinnati *Gazette* notices at considerable length a proposed new through route from that city to Omaha without change of cars. It runs by the way of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway to Peoria, and then over the C., B. & Q. to Burlington and Omaha. The *Gazette* says the new route will shorten the distance between Cincinnati and Omaha sixty miles. We have received a note from President Griggs, of the I. B. & W. Road, stating that the first through train between Indianapolis and Peoria on that road will be run on the 17th of September, on which occasion there will be an excursion party to this city. The Champaign *Gazette*, in a notice of the new line, says it will be stocked with first-class coaches, Pullman sleeping and drawing-room cars, making it pleasant, as well as the shortest route from Cincinnati to the Northwest."

IOWA.

A Mrs. Sterrall, aged 100 years, died near Wilton, on Wednesday.

—The survey of the Iowa Southwestern road has been completed. [illegible]

one was chosen from the interior, it would probably be Mr. Littlejohn; but it is understood that he does not desire the nomination. The name of Mr. Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University, is also mentioned, but it is not known whether he is willing to return to public life; and he is also urged for Congress, in place of Hon. Dennis McCarthy, of whom his constituents have got tired. The choice at present seems to lie between William E. Dodge, George Opdyke, Marshall O. Roberts, and Stewart L. Woodford, and it is likely that the contest will be close."

PERSONAL.

Jennie June has eight children.

—Leotard, the gymnast, is dead.

—It is reported that the New York *Tribune* is having Mr. Greeley's old editorial manuscripts engraved as maps of the seat of war.

—Fred Douglass will soon leave the lecture field and devote himself entirely to the editorial control of the Washington *New Era*.

—Mrs. Brownell, the widow of the late Bishop of Connecticut, died a few days since, at the age of [illegible] years.

—Professor Henry Durant, the newly-elected President of the University of California, graduated at Yale in 1827, and has resided in California for seventeen years.

—James Wingate, of Portsmouth, N. H., recently swam a mile and a quarter, in salt water, in thirty-five minutes, with no advantage of tide in his favor.

—General McClellan is said to now receive salaries from various sources which make his income aggregate about [illegible] a year.

—A great man among the Jews of Germany, and an acknowledged authority on matters pertaining to the Talmud, Rabbi Michael Landsberger, is dead.

—The announcement being made that "J. B. Stenhouse and wife" were recently attacked and beaten at Salt Lake City, the Washington *Star* asks, "Which wife?" a pertinent inquiry when it is known that he has half a dozen.

—A lady named Rosanna Waters is supposed to be the oldest inhabitant of Boston. She is now in her 107th year, and is reported to be in the enjoyment of excellent health.

—Li Po Sai, M. D., of San Francisco, recently addressed an American patient to this effect: "I think you too much dance, too much eat, too much fool around. If you dance, you no get better; too much eating no good; too much fooling around no good. Good-by."

—Ex-Secretary McCulloch goes to establish, on the 1st of January next, a London branch of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co.

—The cold season seems to have set in quite suddenly in Saratoga County, New York. A few nights ago, a young man named Robert Waite had his feet frozen in that region, while engaged in shingling a roof.

—The friends of the late Thaddeus Stevens are taking measures to endow a scholarship in the Lincoln University, which shall be known as the Thaddeus Stevens' chair of the Natural Sciences.

—General Hovey, of Indiana, for the past four years Minister of Peru, has tendered his resignation, to take effect September 1, when he will return home. He says he is tired of the place, and regards the compensation as inadequate.

—Miss Catharine E. Beecher becomes principal of Hartford Female Seminary, with Harriet Beecher Stowe as assistant and Professor Stowe as lecturer on Biblical history.

—Two New England journalists enter the bureau list as Lyceum lecturers: General Hawley, of Hartford, will speak of "Gentlemen in Politics," and Mr. Marden, of the Lowell *Courier*, has humorous poems on "Whittlings," "The Raw Recruit," and "Hash."

—Simsbury, Conn., endeavored to manufacture a sensation a few days ago out of the marriage of Mr. Thomas Morton and Miss Lucinda Andrus, the former 84 and the latter 60 years of age, residents of that town. It appears that the pair had been engaged to one another for upward of a quarter of a century, and the only reason they could assign for not entering into matrimonial relationship was because "courting was so nice."

—The Board of Regents of the University of California have confirmed the appointment of [illegible] Bret Harte as Librarian, with the title of Professor of Recent Literature and Curator of the Library and Museum, a position similar to that of J. Russell Lowell, in the Cornell University. Mr. Harte's salary is [illegible] per annum, dating from September 21, 1870.

—The death of Bishop Early, of Lynchburg, Va., is daily expected.

—Susan B. Anthony, it is hinted in knowing circles, will shortly challenge the world and the rest of mankind, or womankind, to meet her in public discussion on the Woman Suffrage question.

—On Thursday the Treasury Department transferred [illegible] registered bonds to Trustees of the Howland estate, appointed since the decision in the Sylvia Howland will case. This is the largest sum ever held by the Treasury in such bonds on any single personal account.

[illegible]

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Proclamation of Napoleon.

Le Meuse contains the following proclamation to the army, signed by Napoleon, on the 13th inst.:

SOLDIERS: To-morrow will be the 14th August, that anniversary of your triumphant return to Paris after that glorious campaign which decided the destiny of Austrian domination in Italy. On that day, as after your Crimean victories, all France welcomed you with enthusiasm, and Europe dazzled saluted you as worthy sons of the grand armies of the First Empire. To-day, however, Prussia dares to invade the sacred soil of the country. She launches against you a torrent of men, who have surprised your valor and, for the moment, triumph over your indomitable courage. Let us march again to encounter them. Soldiers, at Jena, against these same Prussians so arrogant to-day, your fathers fought as one to three; again at Montmirail, one to six. Is any among you infatuated by that exciting memory, let him set an example to all Frenchmen. Saxons, the Wurtembergers, the soldiers of the Rhenish ex-confederation groan at being compelled to lead their armies to the cause of Prussia. They know what little respect that power has for the rights of the peoples. After absorbing millions of Hanoverians, Danes, and Germans she will not hesitate to absorb the remains of Southern Germany. Intoxicated! a moment of prosperity blinds them. The oppression or humiliation of Frenchmen belongs not to them. May they have entered France only to find their graves. Soldiers, we shall have to deliver fierce and bloody battles; but with energy and patriotism the country's honor will be safe. For every Frenchman with a heart, the moment has arrived to conquer or to die.

NAPOLEON.

Prussian Proclamation to the French.

The King of Prussia, on leaving Saarbruck, addressed to the French people the following proclamation:

August 11, 1870.

We, William, King of Prussia, make known what follows to the inhabitants of the French territories occupied by the German armies:

As the Emperor Napoleon has attacked by sea and land the German nation, which asked, and still asks, only to live at peace with the French people, I have taken command of the German armies to repel this aggression, and I have been led by a concurrence of military events to cross the frontiers into France. The war which I carry on is directed against soldiers and not against French citizens. These last will continue to enjoy security for their persons as long as they avoid any hostile attack on the German troops—an attack which would deprive me of the right of granting them my protection.

[illegible] special dispositions, which will be in due form communicated to the public, the Generals commanding the different corps will determine the measures to be taken concerning communes and individuals placing themselves out of the usages of war. They will also regulate, in the same form, everything that relates to the requisitions which may be judged necessary for supplying the wants of the troops, while they will at the same time fix the rate of exchange for French and German money, in order to facilitate individual transactions between the troops and the inhabitants.

WILLIAM.

—The *Avenir National* (of Paris) remarks on the proclamation of King William to the French, and declares the intrinsic evidence is in favor of the document being genuine. It says:

"The authenticity of this document has formed the subject of doubts which we, however, do not share. The King's language is quite in accordance with probability; it is perfectly in accord with that which has been held by the Prussian semi-official press from the very beginning of the conflict. The German journals never considered the war anything else than dynastic on the part of the French Government, and not a national one. But King William goes still further; strong in the support which he has met with from the patriotic feeling of over-excited Germany, he would like to reduce the struggle into a simple military duel with the French army. Of all the insults which have been done us there is none more deadly than that which pretends to separate the cause of the nation from the fate of our brave and admirable soldiers, who were never more truly an integral part of the country than at the present moment. To the appeal of the King of Prussia, France will reply with the cry, 'To arms! To arms!'"

Interviewing the Crown Prince.

Among the French who fell into the hands of the Prussians after the battle of Worth were two correspondents of the Paris press, M. Henri Chabrillart, of the *Figaro*, and M. Carpon, of the *Gaulois*. Each of these gentlemen has published an account of his adventures. At Soultz they were brought into the presence of the Crown Prince, and the interview is thus described by M. Chabrillart:

I confess I am very much embarrassed. If I draw a flattering portrait of the Prince, it will be said that I am sold to the Prussians; if I draw an unfavorable picture of him, to gratify any malevolent passion, I shall be guilty of injustice and falsehood. I am a reporter, which means a kind of photographer. I shall therefore simply and truly state what I saw, and what was said. Those who may be dissatisfied with my account, must deal with the Prince themselves. It is not my fault that he is human. Would to Heaven that all Germans were like him; but, unfortunately, it is not so. Prince Frederick William, heir to the Crown of Prussia, is a man of tall stature, with a calm and placid countenance; but in the curve of his aquiline nose and [illegible] nostrils there are evidences of energy, while the rapidity of his glance convinces you of [illegible]

—others did the same. And yet what had been the fate of the wearers? That is a problem I cannot solve, nor could any one else; but it is plain that the cuirassiers were annihilated. It is said that one regiment charged a battery and got in among the guns, but were smitten by the infantry on the flanks with a leaden shower that beat them to the earth never to rise again—unhorsed, or dead and wounded, the unhurt all taken in a few seconds. As I said, this sort of work was visible for quite two miles along the field.

The Battle-Field of Forbach.

From the London Times, Aug. 16.

The heights commanding the town, which the French had occupied for some days after the affair of the 2d, looked now like the scene of a recent picnic. Here a bottle, there a piece of paper which might have enveloped sandwiches or the *butter-brod* of the country; there the remains of a wood fire; there the lid of a tin pot. Then more remains of wood fires, more lids of tin pots, and broken bottles innumerable. The sort of *débris* that one sees on a race-course the day after the race—an idea which is again suggested by a number of sticks still remaining in the ground at a distance of fifty or sixty yards ahead on the way to the Spicheren Heights. These are not sticks, however, they are needle-guns; and, approaching them, I pass from false indications of peace to true indications of war. Where these five needle-guns are planted in the earth (with bayonets for roots), five Prussian soldiers have fallen. The men are buried; but their arms, for this day at least, are to be left here.

A few yards ahead there are three more needle-plants; then nine; then a dozen; then close to the ridge, where the Prussian assailants had thought they could find cover, but failed to do so, twenty-seven. Passing this ridge, and climbing, not without difficulty, up the steep ascent, I find knapsacks lying torn open on the ground, broken accoutrements, battered helmets, bloodstained clothes, and bodies rigid in the convulsions of death. Prussians alone are to be seen here, and looking down into the plain, I observe three different paths of ascent marked, as if to show how difficult they were, with needle guns stuck in the turf. Every man who owned one of these muskets either died close to where his weapon stands as a sign, or, at least, fell unable longer to use it.

The military geology of the Spicheren Heights can be clearly understood. After the first needle-gun region, the region of Prussian knapsacks and accoutrements, then the region of the Prussian dead whom the "dead buriers," under the direction of the "sick tenders," have not yet been able to remove; then the first line of French dead, lying thick behind the natural and artificial intrenchments which, to the last moment, protected them as they shot down or drove back regiment after regiment of the advancing, surprising Prussians; the Prussians and French lying mingled together on the summit of the mound; then more French than Prussians, the French alone lying across the ridge in the wood crowning the heights, whose shelter a portion at least must have sought, and often sought in vain; then, on the left side of the battle-field, looking from Saarbruck, nothing but graves. "Hier ruhen in Gott," says one inscription. "38 Preussen, 69 Franzosen. Grab No. 4." "Here rest friends and foes together," says another inscription. "6 Prussians and 11 Frenchmen." I observed that the words "and foes" had, by some charitable, or philosophical person, been marked out.

The French, even on their own Spicheren Heights, were as if in a foreign land; and the ground where they lay was strewed with letters addressed to such a one, camp at Chalons, or such another at Metz, "to be forwarded *à la suite de son régiment*." I read several of these letters, which were natural, and, therefore, under the circumstances, touching. All reproached the French soldier, who apparently thinks less of his relations than his relations think of him, with not answering letters; and all were full of assurances of affection.

Some notified the enclosure of money, and there was not one in which a sister or a mother expressed the least satisfaction at the prospect of her brother or her son dying for his country. "Your friend Louis Barbari," says a letter from the mother of a private soldier to her son, "has proposed for Modeste. Let us know as soon as possible whether you accept him for your brother-in-law." A certain number of French soldiers, whose knapsacks had been emptied, seemed to have carried religious books with them, generally of the simplest kind, from "L'Alphabet Chrétien" upward. I saw an "Atlas du Théâtre de la Guerre" lying by the side of one poor fellow, and by the side of another a manuscript copy of the "Air des Djinns" (*andante con moto*) from Auber's "Premier jour de Bonheur."

The French Law of National Defence.

The following is the official text of the law relating to the augmentation of the military forces in France during the continuance of the war: [illegible]

the meantime, there is no reason why we should not assist in the national defence by use of pick and shovel. Please direct me to what place I must go, in order to take part in the earthworks and fortifications now proceeding for the defence of Paris. From to-morrow, after mass, I hold myself at your orders." Father Hyacinthe, who entered as a private, has since been promoted to a sergeantcy.

—The *Army and Navy Journal* says:

"Two years ago a distinguished American soldier (General McClellan) called upon General Von Moltke at the War Office in Berlin, where he found the great Prussian strategist poring over his maps of the Rhine frontier. 'If you will permit me, General Von Moltke,' said our friend, 'I should like to ask an impertinent question, which you must answer or not as you think best.' 'Certainly,' replied the General; 'ask it.' Laying his hand upon the open map with significant gesture, he inquired: 'Are you ready?' 'Yes,' was the answer; 'only we cannot in case of a war with France hope for such good fortune as attended us in the campaign against Austria. The great difficulty is that our King cannot be persuaded to declare war, and thus give us the benefit of the initiative.'"

—A letter from the German army says: "It is shocking to have to say that the peasants were incited to acts of the most disgusting inhumanity, to shoot unarmed soldiers from ambush, to poison the water, and to mutilate the wounded. A priest was captured and his hellish counsel proved against him last night. This morning a file of soldiers gave him a pass to the other world. It is really true that the peasants were found last night on the field putting out the eyes and cutting off the noses of the wounded, and one man fell dead from a bullet of the patrol by the side of a dying calvary man, whose tongue he held in one hand, while the other held the dripping knife! 'And this nation stands at the head of civilization!' said a soldier to me with a curse. After these facts had transpired the soldiers were significantly told that they needn't mind paying for what they required in the village. Unfortunately, there was almost nothing there. It counts only thirty or forty houses, and the French had already been there. But except shooting the men that they found in the act of torturing their comrades, no act of violence has been committed against the inhabitants."

—General Trochu, one of the greatest of French military men, left the calf of one of his legs at Sebastopol, but some cunning artist has supplied the deficiency.

—The Crown Prince of Prussia travelled very rapidly through Bavaria. At Ingolstadt, however, he left his carriage, and, after the officers had been presented to him, he spoke as follows: "Gentlemen, I introduce myself to you as the Commander-in-Chief of the Bavarian Army. I cannot tell you how greatly honored I feel at your King having intrusted this post to me. We will not conceal from ourselves that we are about to enter on a difficult contest, but the general enthusiasm which we find in every district of Germany induces me to hope that, by the help of God, it will be a victorious contest, which will lead to a lasting peace and the prosperity of Germany. Let us, therefore, depend on our good cause and on our good swords."

—An infantry company having been called in, a few days ago, in Berlin, the Captain found there were eleven men over the number. He requested those who had the largest families to withdraw, and after a dead pause one man stepped forward and said he had nine children, the youngest of them newly born, and no one to attend to his business for him. He was at once dismissed, but on the following morning he reappeared and told his officer that as his wife was better and understood his trade, he was resolved to march with his regiment. The military authorities in this city are greatly embarrassed with the number of volunteers. One of the Berlin battalions having been summoned to the standards, 1,800 men presented themselves, instead of 1,000. The odd 800 were partly persons liable, indeed, to military service, but who had not been called in, and partly of volunteers from the new provinces who were not bound to serve. One feeling pervades all Germany.

—A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* says that those who have observed the slight skirmishes on the frontier state that the French soldiers opened the boxes of their rifles and spat into them before almost every shot. "If this be the case," he continues, "it is a bad sign for the celebrated Chassepots, which are now really first put to the test, in spite of the 'wonders' they did in some charges at Mentana. Our rifles have passed through their age of wonders, and we shall be content if they do their duty. From what I have seen in these small encounters, I am inclined to believe that on account of the haste with which they shoot, and the great distance at which they fire, the French soldiers will exhaust their ammunition before ours get thoroughly warm." He believes the Germans will economize their ammunition better, also more quietly, and wait till they [illegible]

FATAL DUEL NEAR MEMPHIS.

Hostile Meeting Between Messrs. E. T. Freeman and E. F. Hamlin—The Latter Mortally Wounded and Dies Within an Hour.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Aug. 27.

The community was shocked, at an early hour, yesterday, with the announcement that Mr. Ed. F. Hamlin, a well-known and highly respected young lawyer, of this city, had come to his death in a duel with Mr. Ed. T. Freeman, another well-known and respectable young citizen.

The difference between the young men, which was of a private character, has been the subject of talk about town for some days. It is no breach of privacy to say that a lady was the innocent cause of the misunderstanding, if such it may be called. Influential citizens friends of both parties, had labored for days to bring the affair to an adjustment satisfactory to all concerned, but in vain.

The closing scene of the drama came off yesterday morning, in the State of Mississippi, just across the State line.

Learning of the intended meeting, the time and place, the *Avalanche* despatched a reporter to the scene. With several other gentlemen, all in buggies, he started on his errand yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock. About twelve miles from Memphis, on the Hernando road, a line of carriages was met. He turned out of the road to let them pass. As they passed he recognized the duelling party. Several of them, including Mr. Hamlin, recognized him, and saluted him smilingly. Supposing that the affair had been settled, and that the party was on its way back to Memphis, he drove onward to the top of a hill, in order to turn, the road being narrow. After turning, he stopped at a creek to water his horse, and while so doing, he was accosted by a colored man, from whom he learned that the party was but then on its way to the bloody ground. He hurried on, and, after some trouble, reached the scene. The hour was about 6 o'clock.

Turning off the road, our reporter came in full view of the duelling party. They were in an open, level, but deserted field, on a slight eminence, preparing for the work of death. With his companions our reporter endeavored to press his way forward. They were met by one of Mr. Freeman's seconds, by whom they were informed that, according to arrangements, none but the seconds and surgeons, with two or three invited friends, were to be allowed on the field. This brought the party to a halt for a few moments, when they again managed to press forward, reaching the field. Here they met and exchanged salutations with Mr. Freeman, who politely spoke to one of them after the manner of his second. They then retired to an adjoining hill, some yards distant, from which they obtained a fair view of the fight.

From this point our reporter watched the preparations. Breaking clouds just then partly obscured the sun, though its rays came down with full force on the spot selected for the duel. The choice of positions was won on behalf of Mr. Freeman, but from the character of the ground it proved to be of no advantage, the sun coming to the side of and between the foemen. Two saplings were cut down and transplanted after the ground had been staked off, so as to afford shelter to each. The word was won by Mr. Scales on behalf of Mr. Hamlin. The gentlemen then took their respective positions. Each seemed perfectly cool and self-possessed; not a muscle moved; never was there sign of a quiver when the words "Are you ready, gentlemen?" were pronounced. Each answered firmly and audibly, "Yes." The distance was fifteen paces and the weapons were formidable looking duelling pistols, long and with smooth bore. After a pause the words, "Fire," "One,"—were pronounced, when two sharp, loud reports in quick succession were heard, and two columns of smoke rolled upward, obscuring for a moment or two the principal actors in the tragedy.

Our reporter and his friends sprang forward. Half way between the carriages and the ground they met Mr. Freeman and his seconds moving rapidly in the direction of the carriages. As they passed, one of the party, as if speaking to our reporter, and referring to Mr. Hamlin, remarked that he was already dead, or something to that effect. The reporter pressed forward to the ground, and found Mr. Hamlin supported in a standing position by Doctors D. D. Saunders and Erskine.

The first shot was Mr. Freeman's; Mr. Hamlin's followed immediately. The latter felt his wound ere he discharged his pistol. After discharging it he exclaimed, pressing his hand to his side, "I am hit;" and then, looking toward his adversary: "Freeman, I never said aught against you or injured you in all my life."

After supporting him awhile the doctors laid him gently on his back and proceeded to examine his wound. Dr. Erskine held his pulse. After a brief examination Dr. Saunders remarked:

"Ed, you are badly hurt."

Said Mr. Hamlin, "Is it a killing wound, doctor?"

"It is a serious wound, Ed," replied Dr. Saunders, "and I can give you no encouragement."

"I fired too high, didn't I, doctor," asked the dying man.

"Are you in pain, Ed?" asked one of the group.

"Oh, no, I am not in pain," he said, "but I feel such a strange sensation here," placing his hand on his side, the wound meanwhile having been bandaged.

Strong men stood around, men who had dared death on many a battlefield. They wept like children.

Some hurried words to Dr. Saunders by the dying man. "Say nothing to my poor mother," said Hamlin; "but tell my father I was born a gentleman, and died a gentleman," was all that was heard.

A pause. The wounded man's eyes began to turn glassy. He was losing consciousness. It was plain the sands of life were running out fast.

Said Mr. Scales, his second, bending over him, "Don't you know me, Ed?"

There was no response.

"He will never know you again, Scales," said Dr. Saunders, very gravely.

After a little while there was a contortion of the body, and then an exclamation, something like "Oh, my poor mother!" then all was silent as the grave again. The friends and surgeons and spectators looked on with bated breath. A little brandy was administered. It failed to have any effect.

It was proposed to move the dying man to the house of Mr. Joyner, near by, and a blanket was procured, into which he was lifted, but it was concluded that the change would only hasten death, and the suggestion was abandoned.

In three-quarters of an hour from the time when the pistol was discharged, Hamlin lay a corpse on the spot where he received the fatal bullet. It entered the right side, passed through the liver and out through the left side. He was shot clear through the body.

Ed. Hamlin was a rising young member of the bar of this city, and late a partner of Judge Henry G. Smith. His age was about 25 years. His father is an old and respected citizen. William Hamlin, paying teller of the First National Bank, is his brother. Gentlemanly and popular in his manners and address, he had many friends, and was much admired in social circles. The bar of the city met yesterday with reference to his death, and passed suitable resolutions. He was also an attendant, if not a member, of Grace Episcopal Church. He was engaged to be married to a beautiful young lady, who left a few days ago to rusticate in Kentucky. He was to have [illegible]

edge, too, wholly free from partisan bias. When a politician talks upon the subject, we suspect his motives, and detect coloring to his facts. But here is a well-known and experienced ship-builder, who recognizes in the prostration of his trade the result of causes which only liberal legislation and reduced rates of living, consequent upon a return to specie payments, can unitedly remove.

How completely prostrate the trade is, one fact mentioned by our reporter sufficiently proves. In the port of New York to-day not a single vessel of any magnitude is in course of construction. A steam barge to carry market produce on the North River, is the only craft in the hands of the builders. Between this condition of things and the extinction of ship-building among us, there does not seem a very wide step. The loss inflicted upon the employers, and the wretchedness entailed upon their mechanics, cannot be estimated. Many of the more thrifty mechanics have migrated to the West, to engage in farming; others have passed into different trades; and yet others have sunk to the grade of common laborers. The skill in construction, which won distinction for American ships, has been discarded as useless. No magic wand can suddenly restore to us the class of mechanics, of whom the country long had reason to be proud. An order here and there would be filled without difficulty. But if by any combination of fortunate circumstances the building of many ships were called for here and at the East, simultaneously, the owners of ship-yards would seek in vain for mechanics. There have been no apprentices, because the men who could have trained them have had no work. We should, therefore, be required to import mechanics, or to wait until the requisite skill could be obtained by training here—or to leave the ships to be built elsewhere. We speak now of wooden ships. The ability to construct iron ships would be acquired still more slowly. Mechanical skill would then be but one of our wants. The vast appliances which, in conjunction with cheaper labor and cheaper materials, have given the Tyne and Clyde a profitable monopoly, represent an enormous capital, and the exertions and experience of years.

Whether for wooden ships or iron ships, the first great want, as stated by our informant, the builder, is so obvious that no excuse can be offered for its neglect by Congress. The free, untaxed admission of every imported thing that enters into the building and equipping of a ship, is the prime essential. Until this be conceded, our builders are saddled with burdens that render them helpless in the race. Their foreign competitors are so far ahead of them that it is idle to make a start. To secure equality in this respect, the ship-builders must make common cause with other industrial interests in so reforming the tariff that the free admission of materials required for productive purposes shall be insisted on as a principle. The mistake hitherto has been that the advocates of American ship-building have constituted themselves a distinct class, and have sought the change in question as an exceptional measure in relief. They have thus alienated valuable support, without conciliating the extreme protectionists. For iron is included in the list of materials required, and the Pennsylvania iron interest yields nothing, save to compulsion. Similar considerations suggest relief in the form of a direct and general reduction of custom duties, rather than in the form of drawbacks or bounties.

"In the next place," says the ship-builder, "there must be a reduction of prices generally among our own people; and, of course, wages would then have to come down proportionately." The condition is indispensable to all branches of the trade; it is especially essential to the revival of the building of wooden ships. The Tyne and the Clyde are not more formidable competitors in respect of capital and skill and mechanical appliances, than are the maritime British provinces in respect of cheaper labor. We cannot compete with the former in iron ship-building, nor with the latter in wooden ship-building. But lower prices, except as a result of the reduced cost of importations or of production, are not contingent upon legislation. The general diminution of cost—that of labor included—will not be realized until after we are rid of an inconvertible currency. Specie payment must come first—and for this we must bide our time. The process which alone can bring it cannot be forced by legislation.

We have but hinted at a few points suggested by practical knowledge and a disheartening experience. We have indicated enough, however, to make apparent the difficulties which impede the re-establishment of ship-building, and the impossibility of restoring it suddenly by political legerdemain. The interest it represents is worth fostering, and the government which neglects it will be guilty of a great injury to the country. But much time will be consumed in the endeavor, however it may end; and, meanwhile, the country needs ships. Shall we buy them ready-made, or wait indefinitely?

APPALLING CALAMITY.

Five Persons Struck Dead by Lightning—More than Twenty Badly Injured—A Circus-Tent, at Kingston, Filled with People, Rent by the Bolt—Names of the Killed and Wounded.

Kingston, N. Y., (Aug. 26) Correspondence of the New York Press.

This vicinity is wild with excitement over one of the most awful occurrences that was ever chronicled. You have already received a brief telegram through the Associated Press that five persons were killed here last evening by a single stroke of lightning. The attending circumstances were of a truly thrilling character. The sultry atmosphere during the day was very oppressive, the mercury in the thermometer marking 92° in the shade. The earth was dry and parched, and the air was filled with dense volumes of smoke from the burning woods in the mountains, which hung upon the river like a pall, hiding the east shore from view. For several days this state of affairs was observable, and all this time, according to the theory of learned electricians, the air was being heavily charged with electricity.

At noon of yesterday, the smoke for the first time in a week, commenced to lift, and in its stead, lining the horizon at all points of the compass, could be seen dark, murky clouds, and huge thunder-heads, rolling together, and seemingly gathering strength for one grand display of power. As night drew nigh, fitful flashes of lightning gleamed athwart the sky, and the deep mutterings of thunder could be heard in the distance, and when darkness ensued, the heavenly pyrotechnic display was grand beyond description. For miles the storm clouds hung over the river, and the lightning flashed incessantly.

Despite the warnings of the approaching storm, hundreds upon hundreds of men, women and children thronged Union avenue, *en route* to George F. Bailey & Co.'s circus tent, which had been pitched in a desirable spot on the avenue, so that by the time the performance commenced there could not have been less than fifteen hundred human beings under the canopy.

This was just before 8 p. m., and large drops of rain had already commenced to patter upon the canvass, while the roaring thunder without almost drowned the voice of the ring-master within. A short distance from the main tent was a smaller tent, used as a fruit stand, and a few feet from this stand stood a willow tree, located in the corner of the yard of an adjoining dwelling. On the corner of the circus ground, under and near the tree, were grouped a large number of persons who had taken [illegible]

had his leg [illegible] off. Geo. [illegible] circus ground with his umbrella in his hand. He was knocked down and his umbrella torn to pieces. One person, Andrew Sutton, was very singularly affected. He was badly burned in the back and a [illegible] coat exactly the shape of a star, and his hat, was torn in shreds [illegible] Andrew De Witt, who was badly burned in the left breast, lay stunned for nearly two hours. One old lady, a colored woman, who was standing outside the tent, was sure she was attacked with a paralytic stroke. She could move neither her arms nor feet for nearly a quarter of an hour, when she gradually revived, then hobbled off the grounds. A little child, named Agnes [illegible], seven years of age, was hurled to the ground from a top seat, inside the menagerie, and had her left arm broken. It is a noteworthy fact that the bodies of the dead bore no marks of violence whatever; not a particle of evidence is observable in their appearance to show that they died other than natural deaths. The flesh is nowhere burned, nor is the hair scorched, a fact which excites general comment. The eyes of one of the deceased remained wide open, presenting a ghastly appearance. As I close my letter there are reports of more deaths, but they are not credited.

Wonderful incidents are reported everywhere, and the town is wild with all sorts of rumors. The lightning for two hours last evening was fearfully grand in appearance. Jagged streaks and flashes of what is commonly termed "forked and chain lightning," leaped from cloud to cloud incessantly. Down the mountain sides, through valleys, and across the waters of the Hudson it burned its way, and old people fail to remember a parallel. At various points along the river dwellings and barns were destroyed by it. Near Poughkeepsie two barns were burned; near Fishkill another; at Fishkill Landing a dwelling was struck twice, but not consumed; at East Haverstraw a barn filled with hay was destroyed; and at Milton another barn was burned. Reports of more disasters are expected, therefore the damage cannot yet be estimated.

Coroner Haggerty held an inquest on the dead bodies mentioned above, this morning, and crowds of people endeavored to gain admission to the Court House. Witnesses were numerous, but they could tell but one story, when the jury found that the persons named came to their deaths by a stroke of lightning, while grouped about a willow tree on Union avenue, Kingston. One stroke of lightning [illegible]

"Missionaries vs. Fruit-Growers."

From the Benton Harbor (Mich.) Palladium.

EDITOR PALLADIUM: In a letter in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the 20th inst., under the above heading, a basket of peaches bearing my initials on the label, was cited, and described as illustrating the manner in which fruit-growers "lie and steal."

In reply, allow me to say through your columns, that if the basket of peaches described was originally sent from my orchard at all, it was one that had been partly filled from the ground for vinegar, and in some careless way, unaccountable to myself, got mixed with good fruit, and sent to market. While I, in common with fruit-growers generally, heartily condemn as wrong and impolitic the deception mentioned in the article, I do protest against being classed with those who lie and steal in packing fruit, if such there be, and for the simple reason, that for the last ten years that I have been engaged in fruit-growing, to my knowledge, not one basket has been sent to market from my orchard, the contents of which were not intended to be fairly represented on the top of the basket. And allow me further to add, that if the article in question is susceptible of any correct inference at all, the writer of the same is a dealer in fruit and sells the kind he describes. [illegible] Another inference is, that the same hand that penned the falsehood that injures a community, to-wit: "But that hundreds of baskets of peaches are daily sent to Chicago, filled about two-thirds full of worm-eaten, shrivelled, unsaleable peaches, the remainder being filled with the choicest varieties," could easily lie again about a single basket, expressly to injure an individual. But the more important conclusion is, that at least five out of six of the missionaries spoken of, better be retained in Chicago to prepare themselves for their great life work of reforming "many victims."

A. R. NOWLEN.

Respecting the communication in THE TRIBUNE to which Mr. Nowlen refers, we desire to say, while we hope that it may prove beneficial to both shippers and consumers of fruit, we are compelled to add that, a more unjust criticism, as a whole, was never published in the columns of any paper. It makes a wholesale charge against fruit shippers and producers, and particularizes Mr. "A. R. N." as one who practised the meanest kind of a cheat, simply because the writer found a basket of peaches dishonestly packed. Now we would say, respecting Mr. Nowlen, for the article can scarcely refer to anyone else. First, he is a man of too much wealth, and occupies a position in the community as a liberal, enterprising, Christian citizen, too prominent to be so indiscreet. Second, he is a man who, for more than ten years, has been one of our heaviest shippers of fruit, and is one whose pride of character is too great to allow [illegible]

WARNER'S MEDICINES.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

[illegible]

DYSPEPSIA.

[illegible]

COUGH NO MORE.

[illegible]

WINE OF LIFE.

[illegible]

EMMENAGOGUE.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

INVALIDS.

[illegible]

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Delegation Instructed to Cast Their Votes for General Logan for Congressman-at-Large.

[illegible]

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An Ill-Used Wife—Conflict [illegible] Canal Boat-Owners.

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

MEDICAL.
INVALIDS.

[illegible]

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Selection of Delegates to the State Republican Convention.

The Delegation Instructed to Cast Their Votes for General Logan for Congressman-at-Large.

The Republican Cook County Convention, called for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Springfield on [illegible], met in the Superior Courtroom (Judge [illegible]) at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

CALLED TO ORDER.

Mr. N. HIBBARD: The time having arrived at which this convention was called, I call the house to order.

ORGANIZATION.

[illegible] I nominate C. B. Farwell as Chairman of this Convention.

Mr. Farwell was elected.

The CHAIRMAN: I suppose the first business is the selection of a Committee on Credentials. How will you appoint them?

Mr. C. H. HAM: I move that Mr. Dan Shepard [illegible] Secretary of the meeting.

[illegible]

[illegible] Messrs. Morrison and Shepard were elected Secretaries.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. R. V. KENNEDY: I move a committee of [illegible] on credentials be appointed.

[illegible]

The CHAIRMAN: That will not be in order until the report of the committee was adopted.

[illegible]

HOW TO MAKE THE SELECTION.

[illegible]

Ward.	Delegates.	Alternates.
First	Thos. E. Keefe	[illegible]
Second	C. B. Farwell	[illegible]
Third	Dan. Shepard	[illegible]
Fourth	Murray Nelson	Aaron Gibbs
Fifth	Peter Dager	Jas. Springer
Sixth	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are delegates at large for the South Division:

H. D. King, [illegible]
J. C. Knickerbocker, [illegible]
C. E. Ham, L. B. Otis.

WEST DIVISION.

Ward.	Delegates.	Alternates.
Seventh	George Heaman	[illegible]
Eighth	[illegible]	Geo. H. Young
Ninth	[illegible]	R. V. Kennedy
Tenth	J. Medill	J. S. Reynolds
Eleventh	A. B. Johnson	[illegible]
Twelfth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thirteenth	Jas. L. Campbell	[illegible]
Fourteenth	H. Greenebaum	Homer Galpin
Fifteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The delegates at large are General McArthur and C. C. P. Holden.

NORTH DIVISION.

Ward.	Delegates.	Alternates.
Sixteenth	Conrad Folz	[illegible]
Seventeenth	Wm. Vocke	[illegible]
Eighteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nineteenth	W. S. Gholson	[illegible]
Twentieth	Phil. Hoyne	[illegible]

The delegates at large for the Division: [illegible]

THE COUNTY.

The delegates from the county towns are: [illegible]

RESOLUTIONS.

Alderman DIXON: I desire to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That as Illinoisans we are proud of the distinguished [illegible] services, which Major General John A. Logan has achieved [illegible] Congressman-at-Large for the State of Illinois [illegible]

[illegible]

A DELEGATE: I would move that, instead of the word "instructed," [illegible] be substituted.

The motion was agreed to.

The resolutions as amended were adopted.

On motion, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE TRAIN TO SPRINGFIELD.

We are requested to announce that there will be, for the convenience of delegates and others desiring to attend the convention, an extra sleeping car attached to the 9:50 train, on Wednesday night. The car will stay at Springfield, and leave there at 10:15 p. m. of Thursday.

THE LAW COURTS.

Practical Result of Free Loveism—A Large Property at Stake.

An Ill-Used Wife—Conflict Between Canal Boat Owners.

Circuit Court.

PRACTICAL RESULT OF THE FREE LOVE THEORY.

Elizabeth Ann Phillips v. Charles B. Phillips, Charles H. Atkins, John Phillips, and the South Park Commissioners. This is a bill, under the statute, by which a wife seeks separate maintenance. In forwarding her purpose she has asked a temporary injunction to issue against her husband (Charles B. Phillips) co-defendants, as well as against himself, to prevent any of them from dealing with the south fractional half of Section 15, 38, 14 east.

The complainant in this cause states that she has attained the age of 47 years. She was married to Charles B. Phillips at Ingleside, Hamilton County, Ohio, on the 20th day of November, 1851; moved to this county a year afterward; gave birth to three children, the youngest being now of the age of 15 years, and lived with her spouse continuously, until some time in April, 1867. This separation came about as the effect of a fire. [illegible]

[illegible]

WAS—THE CRIMPS.

Rachel W. Crimps v. M. N. Crimps. This is a proceeding for divorce, on the ground of cruelty. The cruelty is dated back to the day following the wedding night, and the wedding night dates back only to the 5th of July last. [illegible]

[illegible]

CANAL BOAT CONTROVERSY.

[illegible] Action on the case. Damages laid at [illegible]. This is a proceeding to recover for the alleged [illegible]

[illegible]

Police Court.

[illegible] for stealing two [illegible] from the store of Mr. Baldwin, No. [illegible].

—Henry Jackson was [illegible] for an attempt to enter burglariously a store on Clark street.

—Edward [illegible] and Robert [illegible] were sent to the Reform School for committing petty larcenies.

—Thomas Connors was sent to the Superior Court, on a charge of [illegible].

—Michael [illegible] was held in [illegible] for trial, on a charge of larceny.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

Mrs. Houghton, a woman who was supposed to be implicated in the stabbing affray last week, in which [illegible] received severe injuries, was held to bail for further examination. Her husband, who was also implicated, has disappeared.

—James Farley had a fight on Illinois street, in the course of which he bit off a man's thumb. He was held for trial in $200 bail.

—John Bowen, a pickpocket, was sent to the Criminal Court for stealing money out of a lady's pocket.

—John Berry was sent to the Criminal Court for stealing change from a customer in a beer saloon.

WEST SIDE COURT.

Timothy Whalen, who stabbed a man named Foley, at a dance house, a few nights since, was [illegible] in default of bail of $1,000 to await the results of Foley's injuries.

—Hans Peters was fined $100 for ill-treating his wife and children.

—Patrick Sullivan was fined $20 for abusing his wife.

—A number of young base ball players were fined for pursuing the game on the street.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Improvements in the Fire Department—Regulations Regarding the Location, Etc., of Omnibuses—Police Matters.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. All of the honorable members were on hand. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Patrick Kenerick was appointed on the force, leaving but one vacancy to be filled.

FIRE MATTERS.

The Rice engine-house was ordered to be raised and the basement repaired, when the new sidewalk is being laid. Four new wheels were ordered for the Titsworth engine, and a 40-foot ladder for Hook and Ladder No. 1. The purchase of a new heater for the James was postponed.

LOCATION OF OMNIBUS STANDS.

The Superintendent of Police submitted the following:

In accordance with the ordinance passed by the Common Council, July [illegible], 1870, authorizing the Board of Police to designate stands for omnibus lines running in this city, also to make all necessary orders, rules, and regulations for omnibuses, and drivers of the same, at such stand or stands, I would respectfully report that [illegible]

[illegible]

The report was accepted and the regulations were adopted.

POLICE MATTERS.

Charles [illegible] Kennedy, patrolman of the First Precinct, was charged with intoxication, inattention to duty, and conduct unbecoming a police officer. The charges were preferred by Sergeant Mergenthaler, who said Kennedy was drunk; but the evidence showed that he had drank only one glass of beer, and Kennedy said he could prove that Mergenthaler has a drop in his eye [illegible]. The charge of intoxication was not proven, and the board considered the inattention to duty. There was a difference of opinion among the members as to the fine, which ended in a compromise of five days' pay.

The board ordered the printing of 25,000 copies of the ordinances relating to the regulations within the fire limits.

William Arit, patrolman of the Third Precinct, was charged with intoxication and inattention to duty.

He was punished by a lecture on intemperance by Mr. Brown, by a warning from Mr. Gund, and by a fine of ten days' pay.

Adjourned.

SEAMEN'S HOME.

A First-Class Chance for Our Benevolent Rich Men to do Good.

A home for seamen has long been needed in this city, where sailors and other men, when in port, could have the comforts they need without having the whiskey-bottle and card-table ever present, and urged upon them day and night, on Sundays as well as the other days of the week; but the seamen's chaplain, Rev. J. H. Leonard, and the Directors of the seamen's cause here, have had so much to do for some time past in erecting the Mariner's Church, on Michigan street, that they have not carried through their long contemplated work of building a Seamen's Home until the church should be completed. The time, however, has now come when they can take hold of the work [illegible]

[illegible]

The following well-known gentlemen constitute the board of officers of the society:

President—Mark Skinner.
Vice Presidents—M. D. Ogden and Captain A. E. Goodrich.
Treasurer—E. W. Raymond.
Corresponding Secretary—[illegible]
Recording Secretary—Rev. J. H. Leonard.
Board of Directors—Horace G. Hurlbut, [illegible]

HANGED AND NOT HANGED.

Execution of [illegible] Stoddard County, Mo.—Attempted Resuscitation—Cayenne Pepper, Whiskey, Bleeding, and Galvanism—Skaggs Lives!

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 28.

Of the many murders which have been committed this year, there have been but few which have excited more local indignation and excitement than the killing of B. V. Richardson at Clarkton, Dunklin County, Mo., on the 6th of January. Richardson, who was formerly a Brigadier General in the Confederate army, was the President of the Point Pleasant & Dunklin County Plank Road Company, and was assassinated by John H. Skaggs, a former employe of the company. This excitement has feebly shadowed that of Friday last when the extreme penalty of the law was attempted to be inflicted upon Skaggs, at Bloomfield, Stoddard County, Mo. The events connected with the arrest, trial and confinement of the murderer, are to a great degree devoid of interest in comparison with the principal horror of that day—the cutting down of the condemned man before he was dead and the continued efforts to resuscitate him, of which perhaps there is scarcely a parallel to be found in the hangman's record.

The people flocked in, in large numbers, from Stoddard and other counties, until there were some 2,500 sight-seers of all ages.

The weaker sex were largely—very largely—represented, and were attired in their gayest of dresses.

It would not do to disregard the wish of the dear public. Oh, no! Not at all! And so the gallows was raised in the most prominent point in the town, on a mound in the centre of the old earth fortification which still disfigures the public square. [illegible] as [illegible] be imagined next to the limb of a tree. There was nothing to hide the instrument of death from the devouring gaze of the public. As the hour for the execution drew near, a rope and stakes, after the fashion of the prize ring, were placed thirty or forty feet from the gallows, to keep the people at a respectful distance.

Skaggs was conducted to the foot of the gallows and had to stand there five minutes to allow of a black velvet covered coffin being brought and placed lengthwise on the ground, in front of the frame structure. He was the picture of sadness, but not a muscle of his face contracted or a limb moved except voluntarily. At twelve minutes after 1, everything was in readiness. Skaggs was standing in the centre of the trap-door, when the Sheriff seized a small hatchet and severed at one cut the rope which supported the trap.

The drop was five feet. As the rope suddenly became straight, the noose, which was not greased, swerved round and the knot went to the back of the head, leaving the back of the neck exposed. On the other side the rope settled a little beneath the chin and the man's head was inclined forward. It was stated that the rope slipped in consequence of the imperfect arrangement for releasing the trap door.

At the time the Sheriff cut the rope of the trap a violent shudder was manifested on his countenance; he leaped back and jumped down the steps at two bounds; subdued exclamations came from the crowd, the children screamed and the women hid their faces in their handkerchiefs and sobbed as if their hearts would break. [illegible] enough for them. The [illegible] The body, when it fell vibrated a little [illegible] Skaggs tried to lift his legs up, and it gave him a swaying motion. His neck was not broken at all, and he must have suffered terribly for a short time. Had his arms not been bound he would have moved them; as it was the extremities did move slightly. The man's violent moving so continued for three minutes and a half, when they became less observable. They subsided into a twitching of the fingers. The Sheriff had engaged Dr. J. W. Jackson and Dr. Jos. F. McDonald, of Bloomfield, to decide the moment when life became extinct. Nine minutes elapsed since the trap fell, when Dr. Jackson felt Skaggs' pulse and said that pulsation had ceased two minutes before. The propriety of cutting him down was then discussed. The Sheriff urged the letting him remain ten or twenty minutes more, or a longer time if necessary. Dr. Jackson thought it useless to let the body remain suspended long, and Dr. McDonald corroborated him as the pulsation of the wrist ceased. The body had not that deathly hue commonly seen at hangings, but the color of it had changed considerably, being purple. Dr. Jackson recommended the lowering of Skaggs, and Sheriff Kitchen consented, saying that he depended upon them. Dr. Jackson ordered some of the guards to take him down, which was done. The rope was lowered, instead of being cut.

Skaggs was taken down thirteen minutes and a half after he fell. His neck had not been broken. The guard who had been stationed round the rings with instructions to have their guns and pistols in readiness, and face the crowd if there was any interference, were ordered to fall back, and the crowd were admitted within the inclosure to see Skaggs' lifeless body. What a rush there was! but there was something else to be attained than the satisfaction of the morbid curiosity of the crowd. What this was was soon developed. Several persons had noticed a little box, wrapped up in a newspaper, lying upon the ground, and, as the body was being carried off with haste, this was picked up by Dr. Jackson with no less alacrity. It was a galvanic battery!

The body, which had been dangling at the end of a rope, was carried into an unfinished room in the new court house building, about fifty yards distant, and placed upon a carpenter's bench which stood in the centre. The coffin, which had not been used yet, was reared on end in a corner of the room. The place was small, and there was a dense crowd in it, while the windows were darkened with faces from the outside, and more of the weaker sex were peering through lath openings in the unplastered dividing wall. Dr. Jackson got on one side of the bench and Dr. McDonald on the other, and the body and galvanic battery were between them. It was soon evident what the intention was, and the Sheriff was not slow in divining it and endeavoring to frustrate it.

Skagg's appearance, as he lay upon the bench, was very similar to what it was before. There was an impression a quarter of an inch deep, which had been made by the rope, on the front part of the neck. This disappeared under the subsequent operations, but the red scar on the skin remained. The face was a little paler than before.

The first operation of the medical gentlemen was to bare Skagg's breast, and the next to make the connection between the battery and the body by the poles and wires.

Sheriff, objecting: You will implicate me.

Dr. McDonald: I will stand in your shoes for everything that can be done.

Sheriff still manifests his objections.

Dr. Jackson commenced to turn the crank of the battery to send the electric current into the body.

Sheriff, alarmed, says that Skaggs had to die.

Dr. J., expostulated that there was no harm.

Sheriff. My orders were to hang him till he was dead, and I want everybody to know that I do not encourage this matter. It may bring him to.

"Oo-oo-oo-o." A ghastly noise like a gasp issues from the mouth of the man, and those of the country people who are superstitious are terribly frightened. Skagg's fingers begin to twitch.

Sheriff. If you have any respect for me, Dr. McDonald, I ask you to stop.

Dr. McD. said he had every respect for the Sheriff and that it was right to go on.

Sheriff. Well, you dare not do it.

Dr. McD. Do you think we would swear to a lie?

Sheriff. Stop it! The medical gentlemen desist.

After further conversation:

Dr. McD. You are charging us with swearing false.

Dr. J. That man can be brought to.

Rev. W. W. Norman protested against the attempt, and said he would hold the gentlemen responsible for it.

Sheriff. Well, I do too.

The guards proffered their assistance.

Several voices. Take him back and hang him again.

The proposition is repugnant to the Sheriff. All this time there is great excitement, and the Sheriff is perplexed because he does not know the legal view which might be taken of the matter.

Dr. J. said he could bring the man to life in half an hour.

A voice. What is the law on the subject?

Sheriff, taking a common sense view of the matter. My orders are to hang him till he is dead. (To the doctors) you should have told me this before. Another gasp from the body.

Sheriff. The intention of the law is to hang him till he was dead, dead, dead.

Dr. McD. As a matter of course.

Sheriff. The law says dead. It means dead in the strict sense of the word—enough to stay dead.

The medical gentlemen contended that there was not a sign of life when Skaggs was taken down.

A voice. "Dead is dead, and life is life; if he can live again he was not dead."

After operations had been suspended about ten minutes, the Sheriff proposed to allow the doctors to proceed. He said he would not hang Skaggs again until further orders.

Dr. J. I will be responsible.

Dr. McD. I will swear by God, and heaven, and Christ, and everything in heaven, [illegible] dead, dead, and [illegible] upon the men you have selected for the purpose of deciding it.

A person suggested that the doctors did not examine whether Skagg's heart beat when he was taken down, and that the pulsation of the wrist was not a correct test.

Other persons say Dr. Jackson was deceived.

Sheriff. I have done my duty.

Dr. J.—You can resuscitate a man an hour and a half after, if his neck is not broken.

Medical gentlemen, after an interval, resume operations.

After a few minutes, the Sheriff again interfered.

An inquiry was made by Dr. McDonald if Skaggs' friends had requested him and Dr. Jackson to resuscitate him if possible.

Dr. McD. His friends asked Dr. Jackson.

Dr. J. Nobody requested me to try to revive him only himself. He saw me last night.

Q. What was the intention do you suppose?

A. I suppose it was that he should go to the State Prison.

Sheriff to the Doctors—You did not take him down by my orders. I protest against this proceeding. I had no idea of your doing it.

Dr. McD.—I would swear before a thousand [illegible] that he was dead.

[illegible] peremptorily stopped the resuscitation [illegible] twenty minutes to 2 and [illegible] eighteen minutes past 2, [illegible] at the wrist given. There was pul-

Dr. J. I am afraid [illegible] tongue is getting black.

Dr. McD. No, it is not.

The forceps are applied to draw [illegible] out, and there is another ghostly moan [illegible] groan.

2:20.—The Doctors complain that the [illegible] of the battery had been stolen during the interval, and think it is no use to go on, but finally effect a circuit by placing steel scissors to the battery and placing their hands on the body, thus letting the electricity pass through their own bodies. Dr. Jackson can hardly stand the shock.

Dr. J. Don't you think it is better to take a little blood?

A. Yes.

Dr. J. punctures the *median cephalic* vein in the bend of the elbow and the blood spirts upon his linen clothing.

Spectators think the arm flinches, but it does not.

About three ounces of blood are let out, and water is dashed on him.

Drs. Jackson and McDonald are *reinforced* by Dr. Sanders.

Dr. J. His mouth (which is very frothy) should be kept open.

The crowd are very forward and press upon the doctor.

Dr. McD. addresses them: The truth is if you had your dues you would be hung and none of you would be worth saving. [Laughter.]

The Sheriff who had the wires of the battery in his pocket, relents and restores them to the operators.

2:37. The doctors are pleased on the return of the wires and substitute them for their own arms.

Skaggs' tongue is held to permit him to breathe.

2:40. The legs, which had been spread wide upon the bench, close suddenly. Violent muscular action. Breathing. The tongue is swelling, and a piece of wood is inserted between the teeth to keep the mouth open. The tongue is held by the forceps.

2:45 Very violent muscular action. More water thrown on him.

2:48. Work temporarily desisted from.

Dr. McD. There should not be a man in this crowd (referring to the absence of fresh air).

2:50. The room is cleared and work is resumed.

Dr. J. The best time was at the start.

The gentlemen are afraid that the epiglottis in the windpipe is swelling. It is does it will stop the breathing. Dr. Jackson thinks it may be necessary to insert a tube through the mouth into the throat, or through the neck into the larynx. There is no tube at hand.

The lower jaw moves violently, but the doctors say Skaggs suffers no pain. The battery is worked at intervals. It is ordered that Skaggs be wrapped and rubbed with flannel.

Dr. Jackson has explained that the artificial gasps were caused by the air passing into the lungs through the *vocal chords*.

Two men are employed to rub the body, and soon give the upper portion a livid appearance. By their continued efforts, skin is rubbed off exposed portions of the lower limbs.

It is discovered by the rubbing that Skaggs had been shot. The ball had entered the right side below the ribs, and came out near the abdomen. Probably a war wound.

3:05. The right leg moves on the table like that of a clog dancer. There are more signs of life than there were half an hour ago.

3:08 Left arm swings around like a pugilist's, throwing off a blow. His limbs move violently, and has the appearance of a strong man in a terrible dream.

3:10 Dr. J. I wish I had some Cayenne pepper.

Question—What do you want with it? A. Rub the skin. (The article is brought.)

3:15. Not any worse nor any better. The poles of the battery were placed in the hands of the prostrate man. The mouth continues frothy, and the muscles of the face contract.

3:20. Sensibility is shown by the [illegible] of the pupil of the left eye, when there is a contraction of it. The limbs move violently.

3:30. Pulse weak. The body is turned on the side.

Skaggs now presents an appearance only to be described, perhaps, by the word slaughtered. He has been soiled in the blood left from his arm and his clothing has dispersed it over him. [illegible]

3:45. A little change for the better.

4:00. No change.

4:10. There is considerable atmospheric pressure on the abdominal muscles from the lack of air passing through the larynx.

4:20. Respiration improving. Feet not at all cold. The body is rubbed with whiskey.

4:25. Less atmospheric pressure. Pulse 75 per minute and weak.

4:28. Pulsation noticed of the carotid artery of the neck.

5:00. Pulsation and respiration more natural. Pulse stronger.

5:30. Symptoms more favorable.

6:30. Still more favorable.

7:00. Pulse increases in rapidity. Breathing more labored.

8:00. Chances in life not more than one in twenty.

The rubbing of the body goes on, the battery is occasionally applied, and the man continues to live. The doctors say if he dies he will die of apoplexy. He has not opened his eyes or spoken.

At this point our reporter, leaving directions for future observations, was compelled to depart for Allentown, thirty-five miles distant, being under instructions to be in St. Louis Sunday morning.

The battery used was one of Davis & Kidder's magnetic electric batteries, and was not a powerful one.

Dr. Jackson stated that last winter he, with Dr. Hammer, of St. Louis, attempted to resuscitate a negro who had died from the administering of chloroform when his bowels had passed into the scrotum. The negro was resuscitated and lived one day, but died next morning.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

In trade and finances the week opens very dull, and with but little change from the quotations of Saturday. The reported French victory failed to have any perceptible effect on the prices of bonds and gold, and scarcely any on prices in general. Bonds are a fraction higher in London to-day than on Saturday, and if there has really been a French victory, the usual experience of "French news" on the price of bonds has been reversed. Gold closed a shade lower to-day than on Saturday, but altogether the prices of gold bonds and grain have experienced very little effect from the important war news of to-day. In the grain markets so much depends on the duration of the war, and that is a matter involved in so much doubt, that there seems no reliable basis of calculations as to the future course of prices. Add to this the uncertainty as to whether a man who buys a warehouse receipt for wheat, will get wheat or mere "stuff," and there appears to be plenty of reason why all the trade interests that depend upon the grain trade should be dull.

In the local money market there seems to be a tendency toward an easier condition. The jobbers are doing a fair trade, and their deposits are increasing, and from all other branches of trade there is less demand for bank accommodation.

The movement of currency to the country is very light, and is fully balanced by the receipts of currency from the same direction.

Exchange is firm at par for sales between banks, and the scarcity of produce bills on the market shows that, notwithstanding the large amount of grain in store here, there is but a light shipping movement. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at 1-10 discount.

The following quotations for gold in New York and bonds in London were received by Barrett & March:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

Opening	[illegible]	1:30 p. m.	[illegible]
10:00 a. m.	[illegible]	1:40 p. m.	[illegible]
10:40 a. m.	[illegible]	2:40 p. m.	[illegible]
11:30 a. m.	[illegible]	2:50 p. m.	[illegible]
12:30 p. m.	[illegible]	Close	[illegible]

SECURITIES IN LONDON.

	11:15 a. m.	1:30 p. m.
Consols	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Wall street is almost stagnant. Money easy at 4@5 per cent on call.

Sterling dull and lower at [illegible].

Gold dull; opened at [illegible], fell to [illegible], advanced to [illegible], and closed at [illegible]. Carrying rates, 2 per cent to flat. Clearances, [illegible].

Governments dull, and fluctuations limited to ⅛ per cent.

[illegible]

State bonds quiet but strong.

Missouris	[illegible]	New Virginias	[illegible]
Old Tennessees	[illegible]	Old N. Carolinas	[illegible]
New Tennessees	[illegible]	New N. Carolinas	[illegible]
Old Virginias	[illegible]		

Stocks excessively dull all day, and almost nominal at close.

Canton	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Northwestern pref'd	[illegible]
Mariposa	5	Rock Island	[illegible]
Mariposa, preferred	[illegible]	N. J. Central	[illegible]
Adams' Express	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Wells-Fargo	[illegible]	St. Paul preferred	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	Wabash preferred	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Scrip	[illegible]	Terre Haute, pref.	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton	[illegible]
Erie, preferred	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton pfd.	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]
Harlem, preferred	[illegible]	Clev. C. & C.	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	C. C. & I. C.	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Burlington	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	Hartford & Erie	[illegible]

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, [illegible]; currency, [illegible].

Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington, [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Flour, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut meats, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments during the week ending Aug. 27:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Flour, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut meats, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following [illegible] leading breadstuffs [illegible] distribution of the [illegible] the week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogdensburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Huron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other U. S. ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colborne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goderich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: [illegible] bu wheat; [illegible] bu corn; [illegible] rye; 107½ cars barley. Total [illegible] bu.

Withdrawn on Saturday, for city consumption: 5,381 bu wheat; [illegible] bu corn; [illegible] bu oats; [illegible] bu rye; 1,677 bu barley. Withdrawn for do last week: [illegible] bu wheat; [illegible] bu corn; [illegible] bu oats; [illegible] bu rye; 15,042 bu barley.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and a moderately active set of markets in grain, with little variation in prices, though the general tone was one of weakness, owing to a generally easier feeling in breadstuffs in New York, and to a decline in gold, in addition to large receipts here. There was no war news of importance, but almost everybody looked at the slowly-gathering cloud around the French capital as promising a speedy storm burst which will clear the European atmosphere [illegible]

[illegible]

½c decline from Saturday's prices, the only demand being for the short interest, who took hold rather sparingly. On the Open Board seller September sold at [illegible]. On 'Change, the option opened at [illegible], declined to [illegible], under liberal offerings, and closed weak at [illegible], though New York was quoted better. Regular was dull, and little better than nominal, closing at [illegible]. Posted receipts were inquired for to some extent, and closed steady at [illegible]. There was a fair demand for new No. 2 spring, and it averaged nearly ½c better, though weakened late by the decline on old; it closed at $1.11 for cash lots regular, and [illegible] for seller September. The shipping demand for new was very good, there being several orders here for the really splendid article, and this fact induced considerable speculative firmness, as the stock bids fair to be kept down by free shipments and the old will not probably be recognized as regular much longer. Already it is posted up to the 1st of this month in several of the warehouses, and may all be declared irregular after the September deliveries are made. Cash sales were reported of [illegible] bu. [illegible]

Corn was [illegible] lower, and dull on cash lots, though moderately active in the filling of September options. The weakness was largely due to more liberal receipts here, though it was helped by an easier feeling in New York. Offerings were numerous, and the shippers were not free buyers, though the forward movement still continues, and six charters for corn were contracted for to-day. [illegible]

Oats were moderately active, and [illegible] better, the demand being principally for fresh receipts of No. 2 and seller September, [illegible]

Rye was more active, and firm at Saturday's prices, under a fair shipping demand, closing steady. [illegible]

Barley was [illegible] lower, the receipts being again large, but was quite active at the decline, under a fair shipping demand, [illegible]

The following is the official report of grain inspection in this city during the past week: [illegible]

We make the following extracts from the last circular of the New York *Produce Exchange*:

"The stock of grain at Southern Russian ports are getting at a low ebb. At Nicolaieff, an important port, the stock of wheat is about exhausted and awaits the new crop to be replenished. The weather in the region about the latter port has been stormy and unfavorable for the gathering of the crops.

"The wheat harvest in Great Britain has been rapidly proceeded with, and the wheat has been secured in good condition. Nevertheless it is found that it is not so ready for threshing as was at one time anticipated [illegible] the actual return, compared with average under cultivation, appears to be fully equal to the average of years. The heavy showers that have fallen have not greatly interrupted harvest operations, while the drying winds that have prevailed have obviated the mischief that generally arises from untimely rain fall. Although the reports of the yield of wheat continue contradictory, it is believed the crop will be an average one, though the grain varies in quality and weight; the straw is short. The barley crop will turn out better than was anticipated. The oat crop in the United Kingdom will be more deficient than any other cereal crop, and reliance for the supply of foreign must be placed on Sweden, Russia, and other countries. [illegible]

[illegible]

Stocks of grain in store at under-mentioned places, and in transit by rail and water, on lakes and New York canals, including shipments from Chicago, Milwaukee, [illegible] and Cleveland, for week ending August 20, [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—The market was quiet to-day, but this was due to the limited supply of hogs on sale, and not to any lack of interest on the part of buyers. The arrivals since Saturday last reach only [illegible] head, and, with a good demand to meet, holders experienced no difficulty in sustaining the advanced prices of Saturday last. The pens were cleared at a range of [illegible] for common; [illegible] for medium; and [illegible] for good to choice. The following were among the transactions:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

LUMBER—In consequence of heavy head winds, the arrivals on Sunday and yesterday were only fair, and a meagre business was transacted at the Franklin Street Docks, although the few cargoes disposed of brought prices current on Saturday. "A" sawed shingles, and lath, ruled dull at unchanged quotations. Sales afloat include the following:

Cargo schr [illegible], from Manistee, [illegible] m ft joist and scantling at [illegible]; sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr J. Bean, Jr., from Manistee, [illegible] m ft joist and scantling at [illegible]; sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Monsoon, to arrive from Muskegon, [illegible] m ft strips and boards at [illegible]; sold by Chas. Dealing & Co.

Cargo schr Willard, from Muskegon, [illegible] m ft strips and boards at [illegible]; sold by Chas. Dealing & Co.

Cargo scow Trio, from Saugatuck, [illegible] m ft. cull boards at [illegible], pickets at [illegible], and lath at [illegible]; sold by Chas. Dealing & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade here exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and full prices were realized. We quote:

First clear, 1-inch to 2 inch	[illegible]
Second clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	[illegible]
Third clear, 1-inch	[illegible]
Third clear, 1¼, 1½, and 2-inch	[illegible]
First and second clear flooring together, rough, the same as second clear, wide	[illegible]
First and second clear siding, together	[illegible]
Common siding	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed	[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16-inch and upward	[illegible]
A stock boards	[illegible]
B stock boards	[illegible]
Common boards, fencing, joist, scantling, and small timber, 12 to 16 feet	[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	[illegible]
Dry common boards and fencing	[illegible]
Pickets, flat	[illegible]
Pickets, square	[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
Sawed shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed shingles, A or star	[illegible]
Ash, seasoned, ℔ m	[illegible]
Oak, seasoned, ℔ m	[illegible]
Whitewood, seasoned, ℔ m	[illegible]
Black walnut, seasoned, ℔ m	[illegible]
Hickory plank, clear	[illegible]
Hickory axletrees, ℔ set	[illegible]
Maple axletrees, ℔ set	[illegible]
Wagon tongues, each	[illegible]

ON TRACK.

The demand continues fair at unchanged figures:

A or star sawed	[illegible]
No. 1 sawed	[illegible]

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches. [illegible] per cargo added when transferred, which follows the shingles.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug. 29.

BUTTER—The demand continues reasonably active and the general market remains firm at full rates. We quote: [illegible]

BAGGING—Grain bags were in good request, but burlaps, wool sacks, and gunnies were quiet and easy. We make no changes in our quotations, as follows: [illegible]

BRAN—[illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market was dull and prices were easy. We, however, make no change in our list: [illegible]

BROOM CORN—Dealers reported a meagre business at the annexed range of prices: [illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COAL—Trade was again active to-day, and the market was strong at the advance recently noted. We repeat our list as follows: [illegible]

COFFEE—The movement in this market was a moderate one, and quotations were firm and without material alteration: [illegible]

CANDLES—[illegible] continue quiet, but prices are steady and firm, as follows: [illegible]

COOPERAGE—Whiskey barrels were in fair demand, and held firmly at the former prices: [illegible]

EGGS—Were plenty and slow at [illegible] for sale, and [illegible] for strictly fresh.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No decided change was visible in the market for goods coming under this head. The demand was fair, and the following prices were being realized:

GREEN FRUITS—[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—[illegible]

NUTS—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—[illegible]

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—[illegible]

FISH—The market was reported quiet and steady at the annexed quotations: [illegible]

HAY—The hay market remains dull, and prices are easy. On track the following are the ruling rates: [illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

SWEET POTATOES—[illegible]

GAME—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

RICE—For Monday a fair business was transacted, and a firm feeling was maintained: [illegible]

SOAPS—There was no change in prices to-day. The demand was only fair. We quote: [illegible]

SPICES—The market ruled quiet at former quotations: [illegible]

SALT—Continues in moderate demand, and quotations are fully sustained: [illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—There was about the usual demand for this line of goods and dealers were realizing at our quotations: [illegible]

STARCH—Prices remain firm under a fair demand at the annexed range: [illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible] owing to continued encouraging advices from the East, and the advance in freights. Prices, however, were without special change. We quote: [illegible]

SYRUPS—The market exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and the quotations were substantially the same as toward the close of last week: [illegible]

SEEDS—Market quiet, but firm at unchanged prices. [illegible]

TEAS—The aggregate demand was moderately large, but dealers were granting concessions to the extent of 5c on the list. We quote as follows: [illegible]

TOBACCO—Was in limited demand to-day, and the following prices were often shaded: [illegible]

WOOD—Remains firm at the following prices: [illegible]

WOOL—The leading features of this market remain substantially the same as last noted. There was a moderate demand, and prices were firm and unchanged: [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Aug. 29—1:30 p. m.—Consols, [illegible]

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29—[illegible]

[illegible]

The Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Beeves foot up [illegible] head for the week, of the largest ever known. Among them were [illegible] head Texans, [illegible] head Illinois, [illegible] head Kentucky, [illegible] head Ohio, and [illegible] head New York. [illegible]

[illegible]

ALLEGHENY.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The dry goods trade is generally active in all its departments and prices rule steady, having apparently reached low water mark. Prints are looking up but it will be difficult to establish any higher range of prices than those recently prevalent, notwithstanding the cost of gray cloths.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED....Aug. 28 and 29.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, [illegible] and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, [illegible] and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, [illegible] and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Sheboygan, [illegible] and sundries.
Prop Favorite, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Benton, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Mayflower, Buffalo, [illegible] and sundries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, [illegible] and sundries.
Prop Oswegatchie, Ogdensburgh, [illegible] and sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, [illegible] and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, [illegible] and sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, [illegible] and sundries.
Schr H. B. King, South Haven, [illegible] wood.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, [illegible] lumber.
[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

Marine Statistics.

The following interesting general review of the steam and sailing merchant marine of the principal nations of the world is taken from the French Lloyd's report:

SAILING VESSELS.

[illegible]

STEAM VESSELS.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

REPAIRING.—[illegible] At Detroit the schooner Sunrise is having her bottom overhauled, to stop the leaks. The schooner Republic is to have a thorough overhauling, amounting in fact, to a rebuild. Her topmasts have been sent down, her bulwarks knocked off, her standing rigging taken down, and there will shortly be nothing left of the old vessel except masts, keel, and a few planks. Then the workmen will replace everything with new material, turning her out as first-class, at an expense of about [illegible]. A new canal schooner is also being built at Detroit. [illegible] and have a carrying capacity of [illegible] bushels of wheat.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Doctor Olin,
[illegible] WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
[illegible]

Dr. Franklin Brooks,
[illegible]

Private Consultations.
[illegible]

Dr. Townsend,
[illegible]

[illegible]

Your Destiny
[illegible]

Dr. Stone's Catarrh Prescription.
[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
[illegible]

SCALES.
FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to California and China.
FARES GREATLY REDUCED.
[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Rates of Passage Reduced.
STEAMERS SAIL WEEKLY TO LONDON.
From Pier No. 3 North River.
PARAGUAY, [illegible]
[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Most Remarkable Base Ball Game on Record.

Atlantics vs. Forest Citys—12 Innings—Score, 14 to 13.

Base Ball in Chicago and Abroad—Announcements, Etc.

ATLANTICS VS. FOREST CITYS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 29.—The most remarkable game of base ball on record was played here to-day between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Forest City Club, of Rockford, resulting in a victory for the former after twelve innings had been played, by a score of 14 to 13. In no other first-class case has a game of twelve innings ever been played, and certainly there never was a contest so stubbornly well-fought, and attended by so much excitement and so many peculiar features; and yet this superb and wonderful game was witnessed by but a thousand people. The Atlantics arrived on the 9 o'clock train, and proceeded to the Holland Hotel, where, be it observed, they ate no dinner, but went to the field at once, after donning their uniforms. They argued that no base ball club can do itself justice on a full stomach. The game began shortly after 3 o'clock, with the Atlantics at the bat. Mr. J. H. Haynie, of the Reporters' Club, Chicago, was proposed by the Atlantics for umpire, and readily accepted by the Forest Citys. He gave the most unmitigated satisfaction throughout, and at the close was heartily congratulated by the players and the crowd for his intelligent impartiality.

FIRST INNING.

Atlantic—Pearce started out with one of his characteristic hits to short right, and got first, but was forced out at second by Smith's grounder to Barnes. Start hit safely for first to right, but Barnes allowed the ball to pass him and he got second, and Smith third. Chapman went out on a fly to Barnes. Ferguson gave Addy a grounder, and he overthrew it to first, whereby Smith and Start came in, and the striker reached second. Zettlein dumped an easy one to Spalding, and was retired. Two runs—none earned.

Forest City—Addy flew out to Start on a foul, and Barnes did precisely the same thing. Simmons' fly was muffed by Zettlein, and he got first, but was forced out at second by Hastings' grounder to Pike. No runs.

SECOND INNING.

Atlantic—Bets of two to one were now freely offered on the Atlantics, and even money was placed on a score of two to one. Hall sent a bounder to Foley, and came back. Pike lifted one to short left, and got around through Cone's [illegible]. McDonald spun a safe one to centre, [illegible] to first, and helping Pike home. Pearce's grounder to Addy was well stopped, and thrown to second to catch McDonald, but Barnes muffed it outright, and both reached bases. Smith put a safe one to short right, getting first, and helping Pearce to second and McDonald home. [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

Purchase of Lots for the Fire Department.

South Clark Street—Fast Driving—Street Improvements.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday evening, the President in the chair. Present: Aldermen Cox, Donnellan, [illegible], Hahn, Montgomery, McAvoy, Daggy, Walker, Tracey, Bixby, Busterman, Hildreth, Powell (W. S.), Powell (George), Holden, Walsh, Woodard, McCotter, Campbell, Gill, Sheil, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Tyler, Carney, McCauley, Kehoe, Devine.

THEATRE LICENSES.

The engrossed ordinance requiring a license of $100 from theatres, museums, etc., was taken up, and, on motion of Ald. Whitaker, was recommitted, to give those interested an opportunity of being heard.

PRAIRIE AVENUE SCHOOL.

Ald. Daggy moved to reconsider the vote by which the purchase of a lot on Prairie avenue for school purposes was ordered.

The Clerk read a remonstrance against the placing of a school at that spot.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to—yeas, 19; nays 12.

Ald. Daggy moved the subject be recommitted to the Committee on Schools.

Ald. Woodard moved that the Comptroller be authorized to advertise for a lot within four blocks of the corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

Ald. Daggy accepted the motion, which was not adopted—yeas, 18; nays, 14.

Ald. McAvoy moved the original order be adopted.

The order was adopted—yeas, 27; nays, 1.

LOTS FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Committee on Fire and Water, on offers of lots for use of Fire and Police Departments, with order for the purchase, were taken up.

A communication from the Police Commissioners, stating that the lot proposed to be purchased on Cottage Grove avenue was not suited for the purpose, was read.

The items were taken up separately.

The item for the purchase of Lot 11, Block 28, School Section Addition, for the Chicago engine and Hook and Ladder Truck, was passed.

The item for the purchase of Lot 4, Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, for a hose cart, was passed.

Ald. Daggy moved to refer the next item, for the purchase of a lot on Cottage Grove avenue, near Oak avenue, to a special committee of two from each division.

Ald. Donnellan moved to lay the motion on the table.

It was not agreed to—yeas, 3; nays, 26.

Ald. Daggy's motion was adopted—yeas, 26; nays, 3—Donnellan, Hildreth, and Buehler.

The item for the purchase of Sub-lot 37 of Lot 2, Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, was adopted.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The order was referred to the clerk for engrossment.

[illegible]

OPERA HOUSE.

The Blondes entered upon the second week of their engagement, with the burlesque of the "Forty Thieves." The house was tolerably well filled.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

The minstrels had a full house last evening. One of the funniest things in the programme was Bob Hart's speech on the European crisis, which should be heard by every one who wishes to arrive at a correct estimate of European affairs.

GERMAN PATRIOTISM.

The Great Sanitary Fair at Farwell Hall.

Programme of the Procession—Letter from Goldwin Smith.

Last evening the decorations in Farwell Hall received the finishing touch, and the great German patriotic fair is now in a condition to be formally opened at noon to-day. Never did Farwell Hall present so attractive an appearance, and never did a fair deserve more consideration than the one that is to be held here during the present week. No matter which side one's sympathies may incline to as regards the struggle now costing so much blood and treasure in the old country, no one will deny that the object of the fair is deserving of the best support of the community. Those who have the least to do with the cause of wars are generally the greatest sufferers, for while Emperors and Kings may lose their thrones, they are seldom reduced to positive want, while the families of the maimed and wounded, and the widows and orphans of those who fall in the fray, are often compelled to beg their livelihood in the streets. It is to succor these, the real sufferers, that money is wanted, and every dollar paid to the patriotic ladies of the fair, will be the means of giving bread and life and hope to those bereft of their natural support. Until the war is closed, the respective governments, with the best of intentions, can do but little for the support of their widows and orphans, and until such time as they can, the sufferers will be compelled to rely on private charity. The ladies are determined to realize $25,000 from the enterprise. Our people should assist them in accomplishing their undertaking. A person investing in this fair serves a double purpose; he performs an act of charity, and still receives the value of his money in goods. The articles on exhibition are, without exception, donations. Those who have given to the cause in this way have performed unselfish, generous acts. They have received nothing in return, except blessings, which, after all, are everything. Now let those who have not yet performed their duty, step up to the rack. Let there be no shirking. Farwell Hall must be crowded every day and evening, and everybody who enters must come prepared to lay down his peace-offering. The list of articles on exhibition, and for sale, includes everything from a cooking range, billiard table, and piano down to a diamond pin. Any article that you want for house-furnishing, furniture, bedding, crockery ware, china ware, etc., you can purchase at the fair. Any article that you desire for the embellishment of your home, you will also find upon one of the numerous tables that encircle the hall. There are [illegible] beautiful specimens of needle-work, [illegible] in artificial and natural flowers, perfumery [illegible] [illegible]. Therefore, let all those interested pay a visit to the [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

JAMES ROBINSON'S

Great Circus and Animal Show

WILL EXHIBIT AT THE FOOT OF RANDOLPH ST., commencing on Monday, Sept. 5, 1870, For One Week Only. Prof. White's Monster Den of Performing Lions. The best Equestrians and Gymnasts in the World. All the Novelties in the Profession. See mammoth posters and small bills for additional particulars.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

LAST WEEK OF HECKETT'S

British Burlesque Blondes.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30,

WILLIAM TELL.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2, benefit of HARRY BECKETT.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT COMEDIAN,

Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE.

He will repeat, FOR THE LAST TIME, his renowned personation of MAJOR DeBOOTS. TUESDAY EVENING, August 30,

A WIDOW HUNT.

Major Wellington DeBoots..........Mr. J. S. CLARKE

THE TOODLES.

Mr. T. TOODLES..........Mr. J. S. CLARKE

Wednesday, FOX & GOOSE.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

The intensely laughable burlesque sketch,

Mr. and Mrs. JAYHAWK.

BOB HART'S STUMP SPEECH.

THE CHALLENGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

NEW SONGS AND DANCES By the great HOGAN and HUGHES. NEW FIRST PART, &c., &c.

Performance commences promptly at 8. Seats secured six days in advance.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager.

Every evening during the week, at 8 o'clock; also, at the Grand Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock, Robertson's excellent comedy, a satire on men and manners,

SOCIETY.

WITH AN EXCELLENT CAST, NEW SCENERY, HANDSOME APPOINTMENTS.

Admission to Matinee 50 cts.; Reserved Seats 50 cts.

HAAS' PARK,

ST. GEORGE'S PICNIC.

The St. George's Society will hold their [illegible] at Haas' Park,

WEDNESDAY NEXT, AUGUST 31.

The usual English sports will be introduced, and all prizes awarded according to programme. Trains leave at 9:30 and 10:30 a. m. and 1 p. m. Tickets $1; Children 50 cents.

JAMES JOHN, President.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

On the Lake, from Clark-st. bridge, by the steamer SARAH VAN EPS, for the Tunnel Crib, at 10 and 3, returning at 12:15 and 4:15. On Sunday afternoon, at 2, for Hyde Park, returning at 6. Moonlight excursions Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday nights, with Nathan & Dean's Band for dancing, Wednesday and Saturday nights. Tickets, 25 cents.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD BUSINESS, with 3 years' lease, stock, and fixtures, for [illegible] or goods. ADVERTISER, Carrier No. 12, city.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SPLENDID INSIDE building lots for bills of assorted lumber to the amount of from $3,000 to $20,000. Address LUMBER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FINE GOLD hunting watch and some cash for a No. 1 buggy. Address C E J, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOME LOTS IN Cottage Grove for an unincumbered house and lot worth about $3,000. Inquire of the owner at Room 1, 139 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CASH AND LOT for a first-class piano. N. DELAMATER, 133 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD LOT [illegible]

[illegible]

DIED.

MITCHELL—In this city, August 29, Joseph Louis, infant son of Dr. Joseph S. and Helen S. Mitchell, aged 9 months and 29 days.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, 390 Michigan-av., on the 30th, at 2 p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

DAVIS—August 29, Geo. F., only son of Chas. and Emma Davis, aged 11 months and 2 days.

FROST—At 6 o'clock p. m., August 29, suddenly, of apoplexy, George P. Frost, Esq., aged 73 years.

Funeral services from his late residence, 91 South Desplaines-st., at 3:30 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, August 31.

Ithaca, New York, papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

FUR GOODS

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,

At 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

100 Mink Sets,

12 Hudson Bay Sable Sets,

50 Siberian Squirrel Sets,

100 French Coney Sets,

100 Alaska Mink Sets,

20 Astrachan Sacks and Sets.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Large and Attractive Sale of

DRY GOODS,

Cassimeres, Water-proof Cloaking, Linens, Napkins, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Linen and Cotton Threads, Buck Gloves, Velvet Ribbons, Hosiery, Notions, Berlin and Woollen Gloves, Cutlery, and 300 doz. White and Colored Merino Shirts and Drawers, 150 doz. Hoop Skirts,

On TUESDAY, August 30, at 9½ a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

Great Auction Sale of

BOOTS AND SHOES

On WEDNESDAY, August 31, at [illegible]

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., [illegible] goods which time one of the finest stocks, consisting of all ever opened in this city will [illegible] grades of

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Kip, Calf and Split Boots, [illegible] and Chicago make.

Women's, Misses' and Children's Balmorals, Polish, and Congress,

SUITABLE FOR FALL TRADE.

No COUNTRY MERCHANT alive to his interest will fail to attend this sale.

Dry Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Yankee Notions, &c.,

At auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

Large Stock

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

HARDWARE,

Table and Pocket Cutlery, Yankee Notions, Diamonds, Gold Jewelry,

AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE,

On THURSDAY, September 1, at 2 p. m., by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

50 chests Green and Black Teas, 100 boxes Window Glass,

AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, September 1, at 11 o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

THE ABOVE TEA IS FRESH AND GOOD.

By D. LONG & CO.

GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, August 30, at 10 o'clock, at [illegible] [illegible]

D. LONG & CO., 25 South Wells-st.

GEO. HARVEY, Formerly Harvey & Wisdom. Capt. C. H. TYLER, Late of the Navy.

AUCTION HOUSE

OF

HARVEY & TYLER,

115, 121, & 123, cor. Fifth & Plum-st., ST. LOUIS, MO.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian Struggle.

Fighting Reported Yesterday Between Montmedy and Sedan.

Two Immense German Armies Between MacMahon and Bazaine.

Belgian Troops Hurrying Forward To Protect the Frontier.

Attack on the Baltic Fortresses Expected Immediately.

The Siege of Strasbourg Progressing without Interruption.

Austria Reported to be Secretly Arming.

The Daily Quantity of Parisian Gossip and Braggadocia.

The City a Scene of General Confusion.

Further Details of the Early Battles of the War.

More Talk of Russian Intervention.

AT THE FRONT.

[illegible]